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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1834. NO. 16.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Adams County, Penn.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: *From the tenth day of January*, 1833. *to the ninth day of January*, 1834, both days included:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5,258	13
Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note	989	33
Costs received of F. Somercamp	30	36
Fines and Verdicts in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.	319	51
Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean, Esq.	472	14
Tax assessed for 1833	9,774	31
Cash advanced by R. Smith, Treasurer	70	13¾
Cash on hand at last settlement	758	08¾
	$17,672	00½

☞ *The Taxes assessed for* 1833, *are as follow:*

Collectors.	Townships.	County Tax.	State Tax	State Tax on Notes, &c.
Philip Bishop	Germany	$602 95	$300 42	$27 79
G. Deardorff	Latimore	314 60	157 19	12 11
J. Brame, sen.	Tyrone	308 06	153 58	8 65
Jno. Waltman	Conowago	510 05	269 14	19 26
Dav. Nickel	Huntingdon	491 45	245 37	13 99
J. Patterson	Hamilton	539 73	269 59	39 42
Peter Diehl	Berwick	533 26	266 02	61 03
V. Hollinger	Reading	679 93	339 76	30 55
Geo. Myers	Franklin	731 32	365 45	34 64
W. C. Rhea	Hamiltonban	654 77	326 03	28 55
J. Brinkerhoff	Straban	774 03	371 68	12 72
John Scott	Liberty	526 04	263 05	24 80
John Walter	Menallen	666 08	332 93	23 48
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J. A. Thompson	Borough	539 59	269 77	128 12
		$9,774 31	$4,880 10	$505 15

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	Peter Diehl	Berwick	183	26
	John Walter	Menallen	311	08
	David Nickel	Huntington	296	07
	Wm. C. Rhea	Hamiltonban	416	10
			$4,698	76

A mistake of $62 17 has been made in the addition of items in Commissioners' and Treasurer's Books.

CR.

By Commissioners' orders, as follows, viz:—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay	18	00
Tuition of Poor Children	1,118	11
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Commissioners' Note in Bank paid by R. Smith	1,000	00
Outstanding Tax	4,608	76
Balance of Jury fines and verdicts in hands of Philip Heagy	269	51
Do. do. of W. S. Cobean	349	64
Outstanding Q Rents in hands of J. A. Thompson	99	00
Treasurer's Salary	100	00
	$17,672	00½

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the Ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
ROBERT McILHENY,
JOHN BROUGH.
} *Commissioners.*

Attest—D. HORNER, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, *FROM THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY*, 1833, *TO THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY*, 1834—both days included:—

R. Smith, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, Jan. 9, 1832.	5,258	13
Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note	989	33
Received amount of costs of F. Somerkamp	30	36
Jury Fines and Verdicts in P. Heagy's hands	319	51
Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean's hands	472	14
Tax assessed for 1833.	9,774	31
Cash advanced by Treasurer, Jan. 9, 1834.	132	30½
Cash on hand at last settlement	758	08¾
	$17,731	17½

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By cash paid on Commissioners' orders	12,397	26½
Outstanding Tax	4,608	76
Balance of Jury fines & Verdicts in P. Heagy's hands	269	51
Do. do. in Wm. S. Cobean's hands	349	64
Q. Rents in J. A. Thompson's hands, outstanding	99	00
Treasurer's Salary	100	00
	$17,731	17½
Balance of State Tax on real & personal property	$3,138	24

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of *ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS AND THIRTY & THREE-FOURTH CENTS* is due the Treasurer.

JOHN McKESSON.
JOSEPH BAUGHER.
JOSEPH FINK,
} *Auditors.*

A COPY.
February 3, 1834.

4t

Says *Long* to *Short*, "how are you, Top?" "*Top!*" repeated Short: "I had rather be as small as a top, than big enough to require six hours to get asleep all over." "You bed, ha! Well, I had rather be ten hours getting to sleep, than so short as to be obliged to jump upon a cabbage-leaf to hiccup."—*Boston Post.*

☞ What rubs we "little" folks get!

POETRY.

DIVINE LOVE AND PROTECTION.

My God, when memory turns to gaze
On all the varied past,
She sees 'twas love that marked thy ways,
E'en when with gloom o'ercast.

For oft have sweetest joys been sent,
In disappointment's train;
And when the aching heart was rent,
Some healing balsam came.

And oft the favorite wish denied,
Has proved the greatest good,
And brightest pleasures been concealed,
Beneath affliction's hood

Then let no murmuring thoughts arise,
Nor doubts, nor fears depress;
For thou, my God, art good, and wise,
And wilt in mercy bless,

If we thy mild commands obey
With unremitting care,
And seek protection every day
Through humble, fervent prayer.

Then ev'n should friendship's tie be loosed,
And social comforts cease,
An intercourse with heaven will bring
A pure and lasting peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eloquent Extract.—How different is the scene we this day behold from that of fifty years ago. The traces of havoc have been erased by the hand of time. The farmer's boy this day sips the wine cup beside the blue streams once crimsoned with human gore. Where banners and plumes went down amid the shock of battle, now the golden harvest waves its yellow sheaves. Where rolled the purple wave of blood, is now beheld the gambols of childhood, the frolic of youth.—The angel of peace now hovers over her domestic altars with outspread wings—The hills

"Which Freedom's shear has ploughed,
Still nurse a race that has not bowed
Their knee to aught but God

The laurel wreaths their fathers won,
Their children wear them still,
Proud deeds these iron men have done,
They fought and won at Bennington,
And bled at Bunker Hill.

By the mounds their ashes made,
By the altars where they prayed,
By our own right hand and blade,
Still we will be free."

If the time shall ever come, when this mighty fabric shall totter; when the beacon of joy that now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation, if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism, if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun continue to shed his unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then educate all the children in the land. This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It is intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of national glory: and this alone can prevent them from crumbling into ashes.

Woman.—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman, in the deep shade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often yield more valuable benefits to society, than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of unconcealed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the moral soil it flows over.

THE OMINOUS FLOWERS.

There is a touching and thrilling interest connected with the following incident, in the life of the illustrious Hamilton, which has been related by the celebrated New York florist, Grant Thornburn. The day before Hamilton met Burr on the 'dark and bloody ground' at Weehawken, he went into Thornburn's store, and with more than his usual tender solemnity of manner, purchased boquets of rare flowers for his lady and each of his children. He presented them in the evening, with that sweetness and delicacy so peculiar to him in the sanctuary of his affections.—No word escaped him of the morrow's doom. For any thing the family knew, the next sun would rise and set upon them, still blessed with a husband's and father's love. What must have been his emotions, while he cherished in his warmer soul the vivid certainty that he should fall on the morrow—as it is well known he did not expect to survive the meeting unharmed!

Just as the dawning light purpled the east, Hamilton arose before his family awoke—he gazed in silence upon their placid features, asleep in their innocence and beauty, and never dreaming of a flower that should be plucked, before the morning dew wasted from the pale and forbidden ground of false honor.

Their sweet-scented boquets were blooming in the vases, unwithered, reminding them of conjugal and paternal love. As they looked upon these pledges, perhaps the thought stole into their hearts of their lover and father, as the friend of Washington, as the chivalrous chief of the stormy revolution, as the orator holding charmed senates in the enchanting thraldom of as pure an eloquence as ever gushed from the fount of patriotism. But alas! the silver wave of the Hudson was reddening with his blood, and he was borne back to the city, and to his home, to spread paleness and consternation through the other.

Before the flowers had withered, the giver was 'a thing of earth'—a cold, pale dweller in eternity.

Main Land.—One day as Judge Parsons was jogging along the road on horseback over a desolate road through wild and worthless land, he came upon a log hut, dirty, smoke-colored, shattered and wretched. He stopped to contemplate the too evident poverty of the scene. A poor half-starved fellow, with uncombed head and unshaven beard, thrust his head through a square hole which served for a window, with "I say Judge, I aint so poor as you think I be, for I don't own this ere land."

Cure for Laziness.—The Dutch had the best contrivance for the treatment of pauperism I have ever heard of. They took a man and put him to work if he was able. If he would not work, they gave him several warnings. If these were ineffectual, they put him in a cistern and let in a sluice of water. It came in just so fast, that by briskly plying a pump with which the cistern was furnished, he could keep himself from drowning.—*Dwight.*

if elected, will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of the Office with delity and impartiality.

Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL BLAKE.

Hampton, Feb 17.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Feb 3. 1t

To the Enrolled Members of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN:

ENCOURAGED by many of my friends, I offer my self to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. J. SANDERS. If elected, I will do my duty with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN ASH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. 1t

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2

Southern Liberality.—John McDonough, one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New-Orleans, has presented a Memorial to the Legislature of Louisiana, praying for leave to educate his slaves. He states that he is the owner of from forty to fifty black children, male and female of various ages, the offspring of old and faithful servants, who have mostly been born under his roof.

These slaves are valuable, being mostly mechanics and would sell for $150,000.

The design of the owner, however, is to give freedom to all, and colonize them in Liberia. For this purpose, and that they may be qualified for the purposed new sphere of action, he desires permission to educate them. It will make the hearts of our *immediate* abolitionists sick, to see such fruits growing from the labours of the Colonization Society. We however can rejoice, and do rejoice, to see the work going thus nobly on. Mr. McDonough is beginning in the right way. First *prepare* the slaves for freedom—prepare an asylum where they can *enjoy* the blessing—and then *bestow* it.—*N. Y. Com.*

Medical Properties of Salt.—Dr. Stevens, an eminent physician of London, has recently made certain discoveries relating to the diseased and healthy state of the blood, and the agency of salt upon the circulation, which seem likely to produce a great revolution in the treatment of fevers, and malignant diseases in general.

It is well known that the blood of the arteries is of a bright crimson color, while that of the veins, which is returning to the heart, after having spent its vivifying influence, is of a dark purple. According to Dr. Stevens, the bright red color, the vitality and the stimulating power of the arterial blood, are all dependent on the quantity of salt which enters into its composition, while all acids, alkalies, & in general, all poisons, tend to lacken the blood, to reduce its stimulating powers, and of course to diminish the force of its circulation. The purple color of the venous blood is owing to the carbonic acid it has imbibed. In the lungs, the oxygen of the atmosphere removes this deleterious acid, and the circulating fluid then resumes its bright scarlet appearance.

According to this theory, poisons, and those malignant disorders, such as the marsh fever, yellow fever, &c. which originate from the patient having imbibed a febrile poison, are, in their very first stages, accompanied with a blackness and stagnation of the blood, occasioned by the destruction of its saline principle,—and to cure the patient, this saline principle must be restored.

Take, for instance, the bite of a rattle snake. In this case the poison of the serpent's fang mingles with the circulation, destroys its red color, and its vitality, brings on blackness of the blood, stagnation of its current, convulsions, and death. The unfailing antidote, which experience has taught the Indian to apply, is to scarify the wound to the bottom, and to fill it with salt. This salt is taken into the circulation, restores the redness and vitality of the blood, and the wound soon heals. Malignant fevers, and other malignant disorders, operate in the same way. They begin by destroying the color and vitality of the blood, and reducing it to a black and putrid mass; and, says Dr. Stevens, I have seen patients in the last stages of these disorders, recover, under the internal use of large doses of common salt and other saline agents, where the cases at first were so hopeless, that their recovery afterwards appeared to be almost a miracle.

The climate fever of southern regions, and some other fevers, are produced in a different way; cold climate requires a different constitution from a warm one. In the cold climate, the digestive organs are more vigorous, and the blood is rich, stimulating, and full of salts. The blood in southern climates is of less brilliant color, thinner, and less impregnated with saline substances. When the constitution of a northern stranger is suddenly exposed to the influence of a southern climate, nature hastens to produce the necessary change in his circulation, and this change is generally accompanied with an awful disease. While the skin performs its functions, there is no danger; but the moment perspiration becomes obstructed from imprudent exposure to the cold night air, or any other reason, the fever breaks out. The cause is, that the blood is too stimulating, too full of salts; and the danger is, lest this operation of nature, for reducing it, should be carried too far, and the blood so much blackened and weakened that the patient dies of mere exhaustion. These disorders, therefore, according to Dr. Stevens, in their first stages require the *acid*, in their latter stages the *saline* treatment.

If this theory of Dr. Stevens be true, a great step has been made in the treatment of febrile and malignant disorders; and certainly the universal use of salt as an indispensable article of diet, as far back as history carries us, and the craving which even animals, both wild and tame, exhibit for it, would tend to prove that this condiment has some universal and essential effect on the bodily constitution.

Newspapers.—I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet 2 out of 3, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do, the greater the necessity to speak out.—How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay as much daily for drink. Miserable man! thou art poor indeed!

Doctor Franklin.

A sensible Horse.—We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than that we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. J. Lane of Fascomb, in Gloucestershire, on his return home turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, he had been shod all fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning, Mr. L. missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired: The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field, by unhanging the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half.—The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the ailing foot. The farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about, and set off at a merry pace for his well known pasture. Whilst Mr. L's. servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "oh, he has been here, and shod, and gone home again," which, on their returning, they found to be actually the case.

N. Y. Star.

A communication in the National Gazette of Friday last, which the editor of that print says comes from a source worthy of confidence, states that the President has expressed his determination to have the previous question taken in the House of Representatives, and the deposite question decided in a few days, as he is tired of it, and supposes the people are so too; that he further intends that the session shall be a short one, as the House will vote an adjournment, and if the Senate refuses to concur he will adjourn them.—

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JOHN L. GUBERNATOR,
ROBERT McILHENY,
JOHN BROUGH,
} *Commissioners.*

Attest—D. HORNER, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, *FROM THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY*, 1833, *TO THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY*, 1834—both days included:—

R. Smith, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, Jan. 9, 1833,	5,258	13
Cash received at Bank on Commissioners' Note	989	33
Received amount of costs of F. Somerkamp	30	36
Jury Fines and Verdicts in P. Heagy's hands	319	51
Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean's hands	472	14
Tax assessed for 1833,	9,774	31
Cash advanced by Treasurer, Jan. 9, 1834,	132	30¾
Cash on hand at last settlement	758	08¼
	$17,734	17¼

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
By cash paid on Commissioners' orders	12,307	26¼
Outstanding Tax	4,608	76
Balance of Jury fines & Verdicts in P. Heagy's hands	269	51
Do. do. in Wm. S. Cobean's hands	349	61
Q. Rents in J. A. Thompson's hands, outstanding	99	00
Treasurer's Salary	100	00
	$17,734	17¼
Balance of State Tax on real & personal property	$3,138	24

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of *ONE HUNDRED & THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS AND THIRTY & THREE-FOURTH CENTS* is due the Treasurer.

JOHN McKESSON,
JOSEPH BAUGHER,
JOSEPH FINK,
} *Auditors.*

A COPY.
February 3, 1834. 4t

Says *Long* to *Short*, "how are you, Top?" "*Top!*" repeated Short; "I had rather be as small as a top, than big enough to require six hours to get asleep all over." "You had, ha? Well, I had rather be ten hours getting to sleep, than so short as to be obliged to jump upon a cabbage-leaf to hiccup."—*Boston Post.*

☞ What rubs we "little" folks get!

POETRY.

DIVINE LOVE AND PROTECTION.

My God, when memory turns to gaze
On all the varied past,
She sees 'twas love that marked thy ways,
E'en when with gloom o'ercast.

For oft have sweetest joys been sent,
In disappointment's train;
And when the aching heart was rent,
Some healing balsam came.

And oft the favorite wish denied,
Has proved the greatest good;
And brightest pleasures been concealed,
Beneath affliction's hood.

Then let no murmuring thoughts arise,
Nor doubts, nor fears depress;
For thou, my God, art good, and wise,
And wilt in mercy bless,

If we thy mild commands obey
With unremitting care,
And seek protection every day
Through humble, fervent prayer.

Then ev'n should friendship's tie be loosed,
And social comforts cease,
An intercourse with heaven will bring
A pure and lasting peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eloquent Extract.—How different is the scene we this day behold from that of fifty years ago. The traces of havoc have been erased by the hand of time. The farmer's boy this day sips the wine cup beside the blue streams once crimsoned with human gore. Where banners and plumes went down amid the shock of battle, now the golden harvest waves its yellow sheaves. Where rolled the purple wave of blood, is now beheld the gambols of childhood, the frolic of youth.—The angel of peace now hovers over her domestic altars with outspread wings.—The hills

"Which Freedom's shear has ploughed,
Still nurse a race that has not bowed
Their knee to aught but God.

The laurel wreaths their fathers won,
Their children wear them still;
Proud deeds these iron men have done,
They fought and won at Bennington,
And bled at Bunker Hill.

By the mounds their ashes made,
By the altars where they prayed,
By our own right hand and blade,
Still we will be free."

If the time shall ever come, when this mighty fabric shall totter; when the beacon of joy that now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation; if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism; if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun continue to shed his unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then educate all the children in the land. This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It is intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of national glory; and this alone can prevent them from crumbling into ashes.

Woman.—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman, in the deep shade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often yield more valuable benefits to society, than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of unconcealed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the moral soil it flows over.

THE OMINOUS FLOWERS.

There is a touching and thrilling interest connected with the following incident, in the life of the illustrious Hamilton, which has been related by the celebrated New York florist, Grant Thornburn. The day before Hamilton met Burr on the 'dark and bloody ground,' at Weehawken, he went into Thornburn's store, and with more than his usual tender solemnity of manner, purchased boquets of rare flowers for his lady and each of his children. He presented them in the evening, with that sweetness and delicacy so peculiar to him in the sanctuary of his affections.—No word escaped him of the morrow's doom. For any thing the family knew, the next sun would rise and set upon them, still blessed with a husband's and father's love. What must have been his emotions, while he cherished in his warrior soul the vivid certainty that he should fall on the morrow—as it is well known he did not expect to survive the meeting unharmed!

Just as the dawning light purpled the east, Hamilton arose before his family awoke—he gazed in silence upon their placid features, asleep in their innocence and beauty, and never dreaming of a flower that should be plucked, before the morning dew wasted from the pale and forbidden ground of false honor.

* * * * * *

Their sweet-scented boquets were blooming in the vases, unwithered, reminding them of conjugal and paternal love. As they looked upon these pledges, perhaps the thought stole into their hearts of their lover and father, as the friend of Washington, as the chivalrous chief of the stormy revolution, as the orator holding charmed senates in the enchanting thraldom of as pure an eloquence as ever gushed from the fount of patriotism. But alas! the silver wave of the Hudson was reddening with his blood, and he was borne back to the city, and to his home, to spread paleness and consternation through the other.

Before the flowers had withered, the giver was 'a thing of earth'—a cold, pale dweller in eternity.

Main Land.—One day as Judge Parsons was jogging along the road on horseback over a desolate road through wild and worthless land, he came upon a log hut, dirty, smoke-colored, shattered and wretched. He stopped to contemplate the too evident poverty of the scene. A poor half-starved fellow, with uncombed head and unshaven beard, thrust his head through a square hole which served for a window, with "I say Judge, I aint so poor as you think I be, for I don't own this ere land."

Cure for Laziness.—The Dutch had the best contrivance for the treatment of pauperism I have ever heard of. They took a man and put him to work if he was able. If he would not work, they gave him several warnings. If these were ineffectual, they put him in a cistern and let in a sluice of water. It came in just so fast, that by briskly plying a pump with which the cistern was furnished, he could keep himself from drowning.—*Dwight.*

if elected, will use my best endeavors discharge the duties of the Office with delity and impartiality.

Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL BLAKE.

Hampton, Feb. 17.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. te

To the Enrolled Members of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN:

ENCOURAGED by many of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. J. SANDERS. If elected, I will do my duty with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN ASH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2 [illegible]

Southern Liberality.—John McDonough, one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New-Orleans, has presented a Memorial to the Legislature of Louisiana, praying for leave to educate his slaves. He states that he is the owner of from forty to fifty black children, male and female of various ages, the offspring of old and faithful servants, who have mostly been born under his roof.

These slaves are valuable, being mostly mechanics and would sell for $150,000.

The design of the owner, however, is to give freedom to all, and colonize them in Liberia. For this purpose, and that they may be qualified for the purposed new sphere of action, he desires permission to educate them. It will make the hearts of our *immediate* abolitionists sick, to see such fruits growing from the labours of the Colonization Society. We however can rejoice, and do rejoice, to see the work going thus nobly on. Mr. McDonough is beginning in the right way. First *prepare* the slaves for freedom—prepare an asylum where they can *enjoy* the blessing—and then *bestow* it.—*N. Y. Com.*

Medical Properties of Salt.—Dr. Stevens, an eminent physician of London, has recently made certain discoveries relating to the diseased and healthy state of the blood, and the agency of salt upon the circulation, which seem likely to produce a great revolution in the treatment of fevers, and malignant diseases in general.

It is well known that the blood of the arteries is of a bright crimson color, while that of the veins, which is returning to the heart, after having spent its vivifying influence, is of a dark purple. According to Dr. Stevens, the bright red color, the vitality and the stimulating power of the arterial blood, are all dependent on the quantity of salt which enters into its composition, while all acids, alkalies, & in general, all poisons, tend to blacken the blood, to reduce its stimulating powers, and of course to diminish the force of its circulation. The purple color of the venous blood is owing to the carbonic acid it has imbibed. In the lungs, the oxygen of the atmosphere removes this deleterious acid, and the circulating fluid then resumes its bright scarlet appearance.

According to this theory, poisons, and those malignant disorders, such as the marsh fever, yellow fever, &c. which originate from the patient having imbibed a febrile poison, are, in their very first stages, accompanied with a blackness and stagnation of the blood, occasioned by the destruction of its saline principle,—and to cure the patient, this saline principle must be restored.

Take, for instance, the bite of a rattle snake. In this case the poison of the serpent's fang mingles with the circulation, destroys its red color, and its vitality, brings on blackness of the blood, stagnation of its current, convulsions, and death. The unfailing antidote, which experience has taught the Indian to apply, is to scarify the wound to the bottom, and to fill it with salt. This salt is taken into the circulation, restores the redness and vitality of the blood, and the wound soon heals. Malignant fevers, and other malignant disorders, operate in the same way. They begin by destroying the color and vitality of the blood, and reducing it to a black and putrid mass; and, says Dr. Stevens, I have seen patients in the last stages of these disorders, recover, under the internal use of large doses of common salt and other saline agents, where the cases at first were so hopeless, that their recovery afterwards appeared to be almost a miracle.

The climate fever of southern regions, and some other fevers, are produced in a different way; cold climate requires a different constitution from a warm one. In the cold climate, the digestive organs are more vigorous, and the blood is rich, stimulating, and full of salts. The blood in southern climates is of less brilliant color, thinner, and less impregnated with saline substances. When the constitution of a northern stranger is suddenly exposed to the influence of a southern climate, nature hastens to produce the necessary change in his circulation, and this change is generally accompanied with an awful disease. While the skin performs its functions, there is no danger; but the moment perspiration becomes obstructed from imprudent exposure to the cold night air, or any other reason, the fever breaks out. The cause is, that the blood is too stimulating, too full of salts; and the danger is, lest this operation of nature, for reducing it, should be carried too far, and the blood so much blackened and weakened that the patient dies of mere exhaustion. These disorders, therefore, according to Dr. Stevens, in their first stages require the *acid*, in their latter stages the *saline* treatment.

If this theory of Dr. Stevens be true, a great step has been made in the treatment of febrile and malignant disorders; and certainly the universal use of salt as an indispensable article of diet, as far back as history carries us, and the craving which even animals, both wild and tame, exhibit for it, would tend to prove that this condiment has some universal and essential effect on the bodily constitution.

Newspapers.—I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet 2 out of 3, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do, the greater the necessity to speak out.—How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, pay as much daily for drink. Miserable man! thou art poor indeed!

Doctor Franklin.

A sensible Horse.—We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than that we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. J. Lane of Fascomb, in Gloucestershire, on his return home turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, he had been shod all fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning, Mr. L. missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired: The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field, by unhanging the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half.—The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the ailing foot. The farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about, and set off at a merry pace for his well known pasture. Whilst Mr. L's. servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "oh, he has been here, and shod, and gone home again," which, on their returning, they found to be actually the case.

N. Y. Star.

A communication in the National Gazette of Friday last, which the editor of that print says comes from a source worthy of confidence, states that the President has expressed his determination to have the previous question taken in the House of Representatives, and the deposite question decided in a few days, as he is tired of it, and supposes the people are so too; that he further intends that the session shall be a short one, as the House will vote an adjournment, and if the Senate refuses to concur he will adjourn them.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to them by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 15th of February next*, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

THAT HANDSOMELY IMPROVED

FARM,

Situated on the Carlisle and Gettysburg road, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., now the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hinsch, containing

188 *Acres of Patented Land*,

of which 40 acres are in Meadow, 40 in Timber, the residue cleared and under cultivation—a great part well set in young clover. On the premises are two bearing Orchards. The improvements are a large two-story STONE

Dwelling-house,

Stone Kitchen, with water at the door, Log Barn, Tenant-house and Smith-shop, Wash-house, Smoke-house, and Dry-house, and a large Frame Wagon and Carriage-house, Corn-crib, &c.

This property is situated in a remarkaby healthy country, and well worthy the attention of any person wishing to invest money in lands. The property will be sold low, and to suit purchasers.

At the same time & place will be offered,

A TRACT OF CHESNUT AND OTHER

TIMBER-LAND,

Containing 18 Acres, situate in Menallen township, adjoining land of D. Longinecker and others.

The lands will be shown to any person disposed to purchase, by the Rev. Mr. Hinsch, or either of the subscribers, at any time previous to the sale.

C. F. KEENER, & FRED'K HINSCH, } *Trustees.*

Jan. 27. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

☞The Editor of the Lancaster Journal will insert the above, and charge this Office

A TANYARD FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house,

Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. **600** Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be rented for a term of years.

JOSEPH PATTON.

Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Ellerslie Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337½ ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

WM. BOOTHE, SAML. H. RENCH, } Ex'rs.

Jan. 13. 5t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, a tract of PATENTED LAND, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing **134 *Acres*,** about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two story

Dwelling House,

which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, double BARN, DISTILLERY, and other outbuildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms.

JACOB GRASS.

Nov. 11. tf

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH,

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

NOTICE.

THE Account of *Jacob Diehl* and *Philip Wolf*, Committee of BARBARA ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 27. tc

NOTICE.

THE Account of *Jacob Diehl* and *Samuel Little*, Committee of POLLY ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on *Tuesday the 4th of March next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 27. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, viz.

The account of Christian Bushey, George Bushey, and William Patterson, Executors of the Estate of *Christian Bushey*, deceased.

The account of Moses Topper, Executor of the Estate of *Christian Topper*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Stouffer, Administrator of the Estate of *Christian Stouffer*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Sanders, Administrator of the Estate of *John Sheets*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kinert, Executor of the Estate of *Jacob Beales*, dec'd.

The account of David Greist, Executor of the Estate of *Mary Fickes*, dec'd.

The account of John Wright and John Bender, Administrators of the Estate of *Wm. Slaybaugh*, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship Account of John Wolford, Guardian of Lydia Myers.

The Guardianship Account of John Plank, Guardian of George, John, Lewis and Solomon Myers.

The Guardianship Account of Wm. Cownover, Guardian of David Cownover.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg. Jan. 25th, 1834. } tc

Fresh Goods,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

BIBLE DICTIONARY, UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

THE

National Portrait Gallery

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, *Who is Agent for the Publishers.*

Jan. 27. tf

FOR SALE,

The unexpired term of service of a

NEGRO BOY,

WHO has between 11 and 12 years to serve. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 13. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;

Also—On LIVES;

GRANT ANNUITIES; and

RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

To those Concerned.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

RULE, at the instance of BENJAMIN WELSH and HENRY FELTY, Assignees of Outstanding Costs due to GEORGE WELSH, late Prothonotary of Adams County, in the following Cases now remaining open and undisposed of on the Records of said County—that the Plaintiffs in the subjoined List of Causes, which have been originated prior to the 1st of January, 1831, shall have their said Causes ended by Judgment, Non Pros., Discontinuance, or otherwise, in one year from this date, or be liable, at the expiration of said period, to pay to said Assignees all costs which shall have then accrued on said cases to the said George Welsh.

This Rule, and a list of Causes intended to be embraced under it, to be published three successive weeks—and that to constitute notice to the parties.

By the Court.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Feb. 3, 1834. 3t

LIST OF CAUSES.

Molly Russell and Rachael Russell, in trust for the Legatees of Samuel Russell, dec'd *vs* Alexander Russell, Executor of Sam'l Russell, dec'd.

John Staub, for the use of Henry C. Wampler *vs* Michael Slagle and David Slagle, Executors of Jacob Slagle, deceased.

Peter Zimmerman, Guardian of Martin Myers, for the use of Martin Myers *vs* John Myers and Wm. Bigham.

Robert Hayes, use of George Lashells *vs* Geo. Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.

Jacob Studebaker, agent for Peter Studebaker *vs* Samuel Studebaker.

John S. Garretson *vs* Jonah D. Thomas and Abner Thomas.

Thomas Leach *vs* Abner Thomas and Jonah D. Thomas.

Henry Picking *vs* John Sturgeon, late Constable of Hamilton township.

David Little *vs* Henry Hagan.

Adam Wert, Adm'r of Jacob Wert, dec'd *vs* Hugh Jackson and Robert Smith, Adm's of John Patterson, dec'd.

William Jones, assignee of Isaac Howe *vs* Peter Keefaver.

William Gilliland *vs* John Slentz and John Bringman, bail for John Troxell, constable.

John Ashbaugh *vs* Peter Fry.

James Gettys *vs* Lewis Kendlehart.

James H. Miller *vs* John Murphy, of Daniel.

Conrad Doll *vs* Peter Fox.

James Nickle *vs* Samuel Read.

Zachariah Londebaugh *vs* Andrew Winterode and George Will, Executors of John Winterode, deceased.

John Cronister, sen. *vs* Peter Deardorff and Michael Geiselman.

John Muntorff, assignee of John Keefer *vs* Joseph Semple and Magdalena Semple.

John C. Butler *vs* Joseph Semple and Magdalena Semple.

John Gibson *vs* Magdalena Semple (widow.)

John Gettys *vs* John Smith.

Rachael Espy *vs* Frederick Myers.

Amos Maginly *vs* Fielding Donaldson.

Carlisle Bank *vs* Samuel Comly.

John M'Kelip, assignee of Wm. B M'Grew, who was the assignee of John Davis, *vs* Alexander Russell, Esq.

Henry Gilbert *vs* Philip Slentz, constable.

Samuel Walker *vs* Samuel Hutcheson.

William Robison *vs* John Rex.

John Arents, assignee of Bernhart Gilbert, sheriff *vs* Leonard Rifle & Andrew Rifle.

George Trostle *vs* Andrew Little.

Emanuel Erb *vs* Peter Aughinbaugh.

Adam Menshe *vs* George Arnold and Peter Arnold, Adm'rs of John Arnold, deceased.

Elizabeth Whiteman *vs* Barnabas M'Sherry and Frederick M'Sherry, Executors of B. M'Sherry, deceased.

Abraham Moses *vs* Christian Picking and Henry Forry in co.

Stephen King *vs.* James Stehley.

William Meals, now sole and acting Executor of James Walker, deceased *vs* Andrew Walker, co-executor with Wm. Meals.

Robert K. Colvin *vs* Peter Andrew.

William Miller *vs* Jacob Hoover.

Commonwealth *vs* Sebastian Heaffer, Robert Hayes and Samuel Hutcheson.

William Ramsey *vs.* Jacob Hoover.

Philip Bishop, sen. *vs.* James M'Sherry and George Ness, Executors of Jacob Winrott, deceased.

Jacob Dutterow *vs* Leonard Delap and Andrew Walker, bail of John Delap, formerly constable of Tyrone township.

Andrew Little, sen. use of Jeremiah Little *vs* Jesse Little.

Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company *vs* James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non &c of Alexander Dobbin, late Treasurer of said Company.

Robert K. Colvin *vs.* James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.

David Whiteman *vs* William Lightfoot.

Cornelius Greist *vs.* Jesse Comly, Adm'r of J. Greist.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of George Brown, Administrator of Mary Overholtzer, dec'd *vs* John Overholtzer and John Miley, with notice to Andrew Brough, terre tenant.

Henry Darkis *vs.* Mary Ann Winemiller.

William M'Pherson and J. B M'Pherson, Ex'rs of Wm. G. M'Pherson, deceased, *vs* George Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, deceased

Elizabeth Day and John Wolf *vs* Geo. Delap.

John Arentz *vs* Richard M'Allister.

Philip Staub, sen. *vs* Abraham Eckert.

Frederick Cleveland *vs* Simon Yetz.

George Eckert *vs* John Weikert and Susannah Sherman, Executors of George Sherman, deceased.

Peter Kitchen *vs* Joseph Kitchen.

Teresa Wade *vs* George Shultz

George Frysinger *vs* George Winemiller, for John Johnston.

John and Henry Sell *vs* Adam Mouse.

John Day *vs* Peggy and Nancy Bigham.

Jacob Ziegler *vs* Daniel Polly.

George Harman, for the use of David Newman *vs.* John Wierman & Harman Wierman, Adm's of John Muntorff, dec'd.

Same vs. same.

Commonwealth, for the use of Joseph Gettys *vs* James M'Elwee.

William Russell, use of Hannah Russell *vs.* John Smith.

Commonwealth *vs* John Wierman & James Robinette, Adm'rs of Richard Pilkington, deceased.

Elizabeth Slagle *vs* Daniel O'Blenis.

Jacob Gardner *vs* Caleb Beales and Allen Robinette, Administrators of Thomas Beales, late Constable of Latimore township, dec'd.

Commonwealth, use of T. R. Gettys *vs* John Gettys, Michael Troxel & Bernhart Gilbert.

John Myers *vs* Michael Kitzmiller, Administrator, &c.

Wm. Gillespie *vs* James Gourley.

John B. M'Pherson and Wm. Miller, jr. assignees of J. H. Miller *vs* D. Horner, jr.

Commonwealth, use of Michael Dugan, *vs* Peter Keefaver & M. Kitzmiller.

Same *vs* Anthony Fink.

Charles F. Keener *vs* Wm. Sadler.

Conrad Hipperly *vs* James Duncan.

Susannah Alcorn, late Susannah Frickle, *vs* Simon Yetts and Michael Starry.

Rachael Espey, Samuel White agent, *vs* Simon Yetz, Wm. Yetz and Frederick Cleveland.

Abraham Fry *vs* Shade Malonee.

Richard Roberts *vs* John Long.

Ludwick Miller *vs* Leonard Rifle.

David White *vs* Nicholas Group.

Commonwealth *vs* Francis Leas.

Wm. Yetz *vs* James L. M'Grew.

Peter Moritz *vs* Samuel Diehl and Wm. Clark.

Mathias Orndorff, survivor of P. Wolf *vs* Abraham Diffendall, sen.

Nicholas Group and Barbara his wife *vs* Jacob Sawble.

Fahnestock & Bittinger *vs* Dan'l Sheffer.

Simon Yetz *vs* George Livelsberger.

Geo. S. Sherman, Adm'r of Jacob Sherman, dec'd. *vs* Geo. Sherman's Adm's.

Jacob Hartzell *vs* George Weaver.

George Hartzell *vs* George Weaver.

Abraham King *vs* Thaddeus Stevens.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for use of Christina Slagle *vs* John Smith and Jacob Adams, Executors of Jacob Adams, dec'd.

Same, for the use of Mary Slagle *vs* same.

John Eckenrode *vs* James Range.

Peter Epley *vs* David Witherow and Alexander Horner.

Shadrack Malonee *vs* Jesse Comly.

Eliza Love *vs* Jacob Shank.

Henry Hake *vs* Jacob Cover.

James Lutch and Henry Ensminger, Adm'r of Jonathan Lutch, dec'd, *vs* Wm. Kerr and Wm. Thompson.

Jacob Bear and wife *vs* Hezekiah Brinkerhoff and Jacob Gunkle, Adm'rs of Jacob Gunkle, deceased.

James Dobbin *vs* David Deardorff.

Jacob Livelsberger *vs* Frederick Charlie.

Jacob Getz *vs* Frederick Boyer.

Jacob Weirich *vs* Philip Kohler.

Moses Jenkins, Ex'r of Margaret Campbell, dec'd *vs* Alexander Campbell.

Same *vs* same.

William Galbreath *vs* Michael Gallagher and Mary Gallagher.

Elizabeth Porter, late Elizabeth Hosack, *vs* David Newman, &c.

Peter Dinkle *vs* William Gilliland.

Ann Leach *vs* Henry Shriver and John Sowers.

Jacob Livelsberger, agent of And. Kauffman *vs* Stephen King.

Simon Melhorn *vs* Geo. Slagle, (of Chr.)

Christian Crumbach, for the use of Henry Fissell *vs* Henry Shriver and John Sower.

Michael Sanders *vs* John L. Gubernator.

Jacob Oyler *vs* Abraham Strasper & wife.

William Yetz *vs* Simon Yetz.

James Range *vs* John L. Burns.

Mary Owings *vs* Elizabeth Stigers.

Michael Forner *vs* Martin Smith and Peter Smith, Adm'rs of Emanuel Smith, deceased.

John Tripler, use of Samuel Develbress, *vs* Solomon Hake.

Moses Myers *vs* Nicholas Wierman.

Susanna Miranda Ship *vs* Catharine Hollabaugh.

Michael Buck and Charles Buck *vs* Rudolph Spangler.

Andrew Bittinger *vs* John Snell.

Philip Heagy *vs* Alexander Russell and Enoch Hamilton.

Jacob & Charles Baltzell *vs* John Eyster.

Francis Leas *vs* Bailey and Haller.

Wm. Gilliland *vs* John Delap's Ex'rs.

Same *vs* same.

Emanuel Heikes *vs* John Wierman and Harman Wierman, Adm'rs of John Muntorff, dec'd.

Conrad Eisenhart *vs* Peter Aughinbaugh.

Commonwealth *vs* Henry Smith.

Commonwealth *vs* Philip Smith.

John Mark's Adm'r *vs* Peter Comfort.

Jacob Mummert *vs* Frederick Shull.

Jacob Trinkle *vs* John Caldwell.

O'Blenis and M'Curdy *vs* John Johnston and Wm. Johnston, with notice, &c.

Christian Friday *vs* John Shultz.

William M'Grew *vs* William Sadler.

Finley M'Grew *vs* William Sadler.

William Wiley *vs* Lewis Crist.

Jacob Gilbert *vs* Thomas C. Reed.

Abraham Mumma *vs* Robert M'Cracken.

John Witherow *vs* John Cooper and Patrick Reed.

George Himes *vs* Daniel Funk's Adm's.

Commonwealth, use of Daniel Bailey, Adm'r of Eleanor Dill, dec'd *vs* Philip Heagy and others.

John Bohn *vs* Jacob Deardorff.

William Wilson, one of the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, use of Ludwick Sharer, *vs* John Wilson, Executor of Robert Wilson, deceased.

Jacob Kohler *vs* Jacob Dewalt.

Thomas Gourley, trustee of Wm. Durbin *vs* Isaac Stonecipher, surviving Ex'r of Catharine Kline, deceased.

Jas. King, use of Walter Smith *vs* Hugh M. King, with notice to Jacob King, tenant, &c.

Bernhart Gilbert, for the use of Robert Smith *vs* James Hendricks.

John Plum *vs* Peter Aughinbaugh.

Nicholas Linn *vs* Lindsey Sturgeon.

Isaac Wierman *vs* Isaac E. Pearson.

Dr. Samuel E. Hall *vs* Henry Eckes.

William Wilson *vs* Joseph Miller.

David Mussleman *vs* Jacob Cochenower.

Elizabeth Baum *vs* Sebastian Heffer, sen. with notice to Michael Hoffman.

Frederick Haam *vs* Charles Yoner.

Michael Hoffman *vs* Hugh M. King.

William Meals, sen. *vs* James M'Cosh, Adm'r of James Walker, deceased.

Philip Heagy, Esq. Sheriff, *vs* Andrew Horner.

Adam S. E. Duncan *vs* David Middlecoff.

Peter Lobach, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobach *vs* Henry Fickel and Susannah Fickel.

Commonwealth, use of the heirs of Jacob Adams, *vs* William Knox, Administrator of John Dougherty, deceased, who was co-obligor in a bond with Peter Shenfelter and John Brown.

William Bonner, Adm'r of T. T. Bonner *vs* Lewis Crist.

Samuel White *vs* Dr. C. Smith.

Jonathan Neely, one of the heirs of Jas. Neely, deceased, by M. C. Clarkson, his attorney in fact *vs* James Neely.

Commonwealth, for the use of Samuel Comly and others, *vs* Benjamin Blackford, co-obligor with Phebe Thornburg and others.

Commonwealth, for the use of Samuel & Jesse Comly, *vs* Jacob Comly, co-obligor with Nicholas Wierman et al.

Same *vs* James Robinette and Thomas Wierman, Ex'rs of Phebe Thornburg, who was co-obligor with Benjamin Blackford et al.

Same *vs* Isaac Wierman, co-obligor with Benjamin Blackford et al.

Mathias Trimmer *vs* James Neely.

Margaret Suttle, for the use of James Major, Adm'r of John Major, dec'd. *vs* James J. Wills.

John Woods *vs* Eliza Woods, with notice to Thomas J. Cooper, her guardian.

Richard Sadler *vs* Robert Orr.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of William M'Millan and wife *vs.* Thomas Ehrhart and Bernhart Gilbert.

Felty Toad *vs* Philip Graft.

Jacob Smith *vs* Samuel Noel.

Andrew Sheely *vs* Rev. D. Hassinger.

Ulrich Ruff *vs* Peter Hull.

Jacob Gilbert and Philip Long.

Cornelius Knight *vs* Nicholas Marshall.

Conrad Wolf *vs* William Sadler and Jacob Gise.

O'Brien and Kendal *vs* William E. Camp.

Overseers of the Poor of West Middleton township, Cumberland county, *vs* Directors of the Poor of Adams county.

Samuel Morthland *vs* John Tudor.

Samuel Morthland and Robert Morthland *vs* same.

Supervisors of Berwick township *vs* John John Heaner and Samuel Heaner, Executors of Emanuel Heaner, late supervisor of said township.

William Pierse *vs* William Horner.

John Blake, jun. *vs* Daniel O'Blenis.

John Sholl and Elizabeth his wife *vs* Mary C. Yenewine, Adm'r of Philip Wolford, deceased.

Same *vs* same.

John M'Grew's Ex's *vs* John Weigle.

John Miller *vs* Joseph Miller.

John J. Young *vs* David Deardorff.

John Hoke *vs* John Kelly.

Joseph Miller *vs* David Garvin and Wm. Garvin.

Philip Long, sen. *vs* Philip Long, jun. and George Keller.

William Craighead, jr. *vs* John Welsh.

Harriet Lau, by her next friend Adam Lau, *vs* Michael M'Elwee.

William Slonaker *vs* Joseph Topper.

Mathew Duncan *vs* John Duncan.

William Cownover, in right of his wife Margaret Cownover, *vs* Geo. Berceaw, Ex'r of Peter Berceaw, dec'd.

Elias King, for the use of Thomas Stephens *vs* John Johnston, with notice to Benjamin Johnston, sen. and others.

Robert Townsly, Adm'r of John Ewing, dec'd *vs* George Brinkerhoff, Adm'r of Alexander Leckey, deceased.

Michael and Charles Buck *vs* Harman Wierman.

Same *vs* John Collins.

Jacob Myers *vs* William Meals.

William Wilson *vs* George Snyder.

Jacob Hellam and John Wentz *vs* George Snyder.

Daniel E. Fahnestock *vs.* Thomas M'Kelip.

John Coulter, for the use of George and John Hager *vs* Thomas L. Armstrong.

Jane Stewart *vs* Abraham Snyder.

Simon Yetz *vs* William Yetz.

Elizabeth Winemiller *vs* Jacob Crouse.

Adam Winemiller *vs* Jacob Crouse.

Judges of the Orphans' Court, for Armstrong Campbell, now for the Gettysburg Bank, *vs* Josiah Coulter and Alexander Campbell, with notice to Thomas L. Armstrong, tenant, &c.

William Galbreath *vs* Michael Gallagher.

John Johns *vs* John Bowman.

Finley M'Grew, surviving Executor of Alexander M'Grew, deceased *vs* John Sadler and George Fidler.

George Bartlett *vs.* William Bailey.

Elias King, use of Thomas Stephens, *vs* John Johnston, with notice to Benjamin Johnston and others.

James M'Allister *vs* William Linn.

The Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of Samuel Brotherton, Ex'r of Robert Campbell, deceased, *vs* Josiah Coulter and Alexander Campbell, with notice to Thomas L. Armstrong, tenant, &c.

The Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of Samuel Brotherton, Executor of Robert Campbell, deceased, who was Adm'r of Mary Campbell, dec'd, *vs* same defendants.

David Little *vs* William M'Adams.

Sally King, by her next friend Abraham King *vs* Isaac Stonecipher.

William Galbreath, Peter Culp, John Ebert, William Wirt and Henry Witmer *vs* Daniel Rife, surviving Ex'r of Henry Rife, deceased.

William Stewart, assignee of William B. M'Grew *vs* John Sadler.

John Leonard, jr. and others, *vs* John Emlet.

John Gibson, surviving partner of Crosdale and Gibson, *vs* George Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.

Thomas Thompson *vs* John Cobean.

Archibald M'Grew *vs* Thomas Wierman and Charles Blish, Ex'rs of John M'Grew, deceased.

Alexander Russell, Esq. *vs* Jacob Keener.

Eliza Ann Sherman, by her guardian Michael Kitzmiller *vs* George Swope.

Philip Slentz *vs* David Little.

Peter Repton and Eliza his wife, late Eliza Ross, *vs* James Robinette and Thomas Wierman, Ex'rs of Phebe Thornburg.

Jacob Menges *vs* John Camp.

Henry G. Waters *vs* John Bayley.

Wm. W. Taylor *vs* Daniel Bruner and Henry Overholtzer, tenant in possession.

Samuel Blake, Trustee of Hugh M'Divitt *vs* Mary Ann M'Elwee.

George Eckert, use of Jacob Boyer and John Parr *vs* Peter Eckert.

John Smith and Jacob Adams, Executors of Jacob Adams, deceased, *vs* Jacob Adams.

Commonwealth *vs* Peter Rider, Joseph Rider, Ephraim Davis & John Strine.

John Miller, use of Joseph and John Miller, *vs* Elizabeth Miller and Henry Chambers and wife.

Peter Keefaver *vs* David Diehl.

Elizabeth Starry *vs* Enoch Simpson.

Commonwealth *vs* Lindsey Sturgeon, James Adams, and others.

Thomas Stephens *vs* Benjamin Wierman.

Commonwealth, for the use of the Executors of James Chamberlain, dec'd, *vs* Philip Heagy, James Black, James M'Allister, and Robert Black.

Andrew Shenebrook, for the use of John Kuhn, surviving Executor of Joseph Kuhn, dec'd, *vs.* Joseph Miller.

John Shultz *vs* Valentine Hollinger.

John Arendt *vs.* William Bailey.

Christian Benner's Executors *vs* John Watkins.

David Diehl *vs* Peter Keefaver.

John Garvin, Esq. assignee of James Gourley, constable, *vs* William M'Sherry and James Lockart.

Agnes Sharp *vs* Mary Thornton and Jacob Lowe.

William Clark *vs* Nicholas Marshall, constable.

Hugh Scott, use of John Galloway, *vs* James Agnew.

Jane Moore, (late Jane Scott) and others, heirs of Robert Scott, deceased, *vs* John Cochran and Wm. Mayley.

Abraham King, Esq. *vs* Sina Dickson, (widow)

James M'Elroy *vs* James M'Nulty.

Margaret Miller (widow) *vs* Jacob Sheely.

James Morrison, for the use of Gillespie and Ellmaker, *vs* C. F. Keener and J. L. Fuller, special bail for Abel I. Thomas.

Carlisle Bank *vs* Nicholas Wierman.

David Witherow *vs* Peter Epley.

William M'Grew and James M'Grew, Executors of William M'Grew, dec'd, *vs* George Smyser.

Moses Myers *vs* John Fickes.

Moses Myers *vs* Daniel Fickes.

Wm. L. Kirkland, assignee of Richard Brown *vs* James Bell.

☞Any persons indebted for fees in either of the above Suits, will pay them to SAMPSON S. KING, Esq. Gettysburg.

The National Gazette is not famous for the accuracy of the reports which it puts in circulation. Sometime last summer it published a story concerning a quarrel and duel between Mr. Taney and Mr. McLane, which had no more foundation than a Spanish castle. But this present rumor is worthy of notice, as it coincides with suggestions recently made in some of the administration prints. In case of a disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, the Constitution empowers the President to 'adjourn them to *such time as he shall think proper*.' This gives him a *liberal* warranty for adjourning them to the Greek Kalends 'if he shall think proper,' and the public good, in his opinion, requires it.

One obvious consideration, however, may possibly induce a portion of the members to object to a short session, particularly at this period of distress in the money market: it would necessarily reduce the aggregate of their compensation.

Balt. Gaz.

In the West, the aspect of affairs is not more pleasing than in the East. The following letter is from a source which, the Editor of the Inquirer says, may entirely be relied upon:

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4, 1834.

I am sorry to inform you that a very great, a very severe pressure, now exists, and has existed for the last ten days, and every appearance of its growing worse.

Money at present is not to be had.

Some two or three heavy failures further West, (Cincinnati,) have deeply involved some of our heaviest and best iron manufacturers; some of whom, I fear, will have to suspend payment on account thereof.

Public confidence is completely destroyed, and fears are entertained that further and heavier failures must and will ensue, if some change for the better does not speedily transpire—of which however, we have scarcely a hope. Business is completely suspended; our manufacturing establishments are consulting on the propriety and expediency of stopping, and discharging their hands, until a change of times takes place. *If so, it will be almost* ruinous to our prosperous city, as thousands will be thereby deprived of their daily bread.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier, dated the 7th of February:—

The Committee of Merchants from your city, accompanied by Mr. White, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Selden, waited upon the President this morning. They were courteously received. They explained to the President, the situation of the merchants; the general pressure upon the money market, and the alarming aspect of the business concerns of the nation. Gen. *Jackson* stated, in the strongest and most forcible terms, his solemn, unalterable determination to sign no bill or law, having for its object the return of the Public Deposites to the U. States Bank; no law re-chartering the present bank, or incorporating a new bank, until he made the *experiment*, and was convinced that the fiscal concerns of the country could not be carried on by the local banks. All attempts to argue or reason with him, on any of these points, were unavailing. A portion, probably the greater part of the Committee will leave here to-morrow for New-York.

We have at length a supply of intelligence from Europe, though containing but few particulars of interest or importance. The London papers, it appears, have expressed a belief that a war must take place between Russia and England. There would be good grounds for this expectation in the present relations of Russia with Turkey, and its movements towards the British possessions in the East Indies, if the spirit of former times prevailed in the British Parliament.

In Portugal, Don Miguel still maintained his position, while Don Pedro was involved in difficulties with his Court.

The aspect of affairs in Spain had become still more favorable to the Queen Regent, who appears to be firmly established in her authority. *Balt. Gaz.*

INDIANA NEWSPAPERS.

We heard lately of a newspaper establishment, in Indiana, somewhat novel in character. A printer has provided himself with a supply of wooden types, and having set up the form of his paper, each of his subscribers furnishes him with a piece of muslin of the proper size; whereupon the printer inks type with swamp mud, and takes the impression upon the cloth for each patron who receives his paper on Saturday, and after reading it has the cloth washed and sent back in time for the next impression.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

From an article in the January number of Silliman's Journal, communicated by Professor Eaton, the following facts are derived. Professor Eaton obtained them from John Ball, Esq. one of his pupils in Natural History, and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

The geology of the country west of the Rocky Mountains is remarkably simple and uniform. The general underlying rock is the red sandstone—the same which contains the salt springs in the western part of the State of New York—and the same as that which is the basis rock between the mountains & the Mississippi river. The Rocky Mountains rise up from the midst, as it were, of a horizontal sea of red sandstone, as if some tremendous force had driven it upwards, like an island forced up from the depths of the ocean.

Almost the whole country is considered as volcanic.

The red sandstone often rises in peaks, like those on the Connecticut river, between Northampton and Greenfield, several hundred feet in height, while channels of rivers open the rocks at their basis, to a great depth. The grey pudding stone often caps the peaks. Many of them are covered with eternal snow, never melting in the greatest heat of summer.

From the first of June, 1831, to the first of November, (five months,) less than one inch of rain fell between the mountains and a strip of land from 150 to 200 miles in width, bordering on the Pacific. Vegetation is scanty in this region and profuse beyond description as far as the rains extended. For many hundred miles the sky is always serene by night, and scarcely a cloud is seen by day. On the barren plains the flowers of plants greatly exceed the herbage in size and brilliancy. The growth of all vegetables, along the two hundred miles border of the Pacific, is astonishingly profuse.

Ploughing may be commenced in January, in lat. 45 deg. 37 min. The vegetation of the preceding season stands in the gardens at that time untouched by frost. Though the latitude is nearly that of Montreal, morning and evening hay are unnecessary, for cattle graze on fresh growing grass through the winter. A meteorological table exhibits a remarkable uniformity of temperature during the winter months. So much for the physical features and character.

As to the moral condition of the place from whence the description was written, (Fort Vancouver) it is said the society of gentlemen is good, but they have natives for wives. They are selected from a very friendly tribe of Indians, who are averse to war, and exceeding peaceable.—These wives soon learn English cookery, and perform other domestic duties in good style. Mr. Ball devotes part of his time to teaching the women and children. As the Indians near the Rocky Mountains stole his clothes, he arrived at Vancouver in buffalo skins. The ladies immediately furnished him in the best style of the place. *Boston Courier.*

[redacted]

The jury decided against the corporation, and gave the plaintiff $250.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Loss by Fire of the Steamboat Water Nymph, from Macon for Savannah.—We learn from the pilot of this boat [a colored man] that said boat left Darien for Savannah on Sunday last about 9 o'clock, with about 500 bales of cotton on board. That on the night of that day, immediately after crossing St. Catharine's Sound the boat was discovered to be on fire on the boiler deck, and in less than ten minutes after, she was in a blaze. She was run ashore on Milligan's Island.

All the cotton was burnt with the exception of about 200 bales thrown over board, 150 of which were carried to sea, 48 passed down the Sound, and 2 picked up by Capt. Deverger. We regret to state that a negro woman and her grand child, owned by Messrs. Low, Taylor and Co. of this city, have been burnt to death.

They were in the Cook's Office, and had no opportunity to escape. The captain, crew, and the other passengers, (with the exception of the engineer and pilot,) 30 in all, went on board the Sloop Jackson, Capt. Deverger, from Sunbury bound to this, but not yet arrived.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

Great Public Meeting in the Park.

On Saturday, at half past 11 o'clock, the inhabitants of this great city commenced gathering in the Park in front of the City Hall; and at a quarter past *twelve*, upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND FREEMEN, and about TWO HUNDRED SLAVES OF THE COLLAR, were assembled to express their sentiments on the high-handed usurpations of the Executive, which have brought ruin upon all the great interests of the country, and prostrated in dust the Constitution and the Laws of the Land.—The number present has been variously estimated, from *ten to twenty five thousand*; but knowing as we do, that the great room at Tammany Hall will hold eighteen hundred, and confident that the number present would have filled that Hall to overflowing at least a dozen times, we safely estimate the number present, at upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND!!

New York has spoken in a voice which through the Press, or by *private letters* from the leading collar men at least, will find its way to the utmost recesses of the Palace at Washington, and cause a blanch upon the cheek of all its inhabitants,—from the *Hero* in the *parlour* to the *scullion* in the *Kitchen*. Let them take heed of passing events—a whole PEOPLE are rising in their might, and wo betide those who have oppressed them.

The following are two of the resolutions:

Resolved, that we believe the only remedy for the existing distress, is to recharter the U. S. Bank, with such *modifications* and *restrictions* as Congress in their wisdom may deem expedient.

Resolved, that the directors of the banks in this city, selected as depositories of the public moneys, be respectfully requested to rescind the contracts with the Secretary of the Treasury, and by refusing longer to be instrumental in prolonging the unparalleled distress and excitement which pervades the community, they will, in the opinion of this meeting, entitle themselves to the gratitude of all the laboring and trading classes.

JACK DOWNING.

We copy from his own paper, the Portland Courier, one of his own letters that is not spurious or counterfeit, like many that have been lately in circulation. Jack has undoubtedly a right to complain grievously of the numerous attempts to personate his character, for there is danger of losing his personal identity and of being beside himself. The New York coinage is obviously not from the true mint. He that does not live on Yankee Land cannot understand the idiosyncracy of Yankee notions.—A short absence from New England is sufficient to take out the starch of Yankeeism. *Salem Gazette.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30.

To my good old friend of the Portland Courier, away down East in the State of Maine.

DEAR SIR:—Your last letter telling me about the money matters and the tuff times down there to Portland, got here about a week ago, and you may depend upon it I've been thinking of you a great deal ever since, and been trying to contrive some plan to get you out of the trouble. For I know how to pity folks that are out of money. I used to be short out myself once, before I got into the Government, when I used to be going back and forth from Portland to Washington, footing it more than two thirds of the way because I could'nt get money enough to pay the stage for carrying me.

You may well suppose that I have some feelin for any body that's pinched for money; and I believe most every body in the country is pinched now days, for the petitions keep pourin in here so fast for us to do something about it, that we can't hardly get time to read one half of 'em.—The same day I got your letter, I had one from Uncle Joshua up in Downingville; and according to his tell, the times are a bout as tuff up there as they be any where else. He says the time to pay their taxes has run out, and their land notes are falling due round there, and there's no money to be had, and what to do they dont know. He says all the paper money there is in the neighborhood is only jest one three dollar bill, and that has been borrowed round from one to another to pay debts with so many times, that it's most worn out, so they can't read more than half of it, and have had to paste a piece of paper all over the back to keep it from dropping to bits. And for fear worse 'll come to worse, every one keeps what little change he's got, locked up in his chest. Uncle Joshua says Downingville never see such a trying time for money before. His letter and yourn laid so hard on my mind that I could'nt sleep a wink that night; but laid and thought it over, and tried to contrive some plan to help you out of your trouble down there.

I turned out in the morning as soon as it was daylight, and had the fires made, and things put to rights about the house, and was determined as soon as breakfast was over, to give the Gineral another try, and see if we could'nt come to some pint about this money business. We sot down to breakfast, but I did'nt feel much appetite, bein I'd been without my sleep so much. But I took a cup of coffee and a little bit of toast, and set and waited till the Gineral got through, and then I give him a wink, and off we went into the east room, and set down by the fire. The Gineral looked at me and says he, Major Downing, what's the matter? Seems to me you don't look well this morning.—Matter enough, says I, Gineral; I did'nt sleep a wink last night, and it's no use to bother any longer; it don't signify, Gineral, something must be done. People cant stan it so, and they wont. Stan it how? says he. Why, without money, says I. Folks cant get along without money, says I, and it's no use to try to make 'em. Well now, says the Gineral, says he, who's been a frightning you, Major? I thought you was better grit than this. Aint there as much money now, says he, as ever there was? It's all nonsense to tell about my moving them are deposites making money scarce. I tell you, Major; isn't there as much money now as ever there was? I have n't eat it up; I only took it out of one bank and put it into another. There's as much money in the country now, as there was six months ago, and more too. So what does it signify to tell about its being scarce? If folks have got money and wont use it, how can I help it? Well now says I, Gineral, you needn't palaver any more about it; facts are facts, and if a man puts his hand in his pocket and cant find a single copper there, it aint all the talking and palavering in creation that can make him believe his pockets are full of money.

Now says I, Gineral, it kind of looks to me something like this. Supposin something should happen to make folks think provision was agoing to be dreadful scarce, so that there would'nt be half enough to last till the crops come round again. Would'nt every body at once lock up what they'd got? And would'nt they hold on to every crumb of it as long as the notion lasted 'em that there was going to be a famine? And if any of 'em thought that they had more than they should want for themselves wouldn't they ask double price for it? And then if them that had'nt got any and could'nt get any for love nor money, should cry out and say they were starving and you should tell 'em it was all nonsense, there was victuals enough in the country, and there was no need of making such a fuss about it, what do you think they would say to you?—Think they would feel as well as if you should give 'em a good junk of bread and butter, or a dish of baked pork and beans?

At this the Gineral seemed to catch a new idea; he got up and walked across the floor, and come and sot down agin.—And, says he, Major what proof have you got that folks are suffering for money! I found then was my chance; I'd got the Gineral into a thinking mood; so I out with my letters. And first I read was Uncle Joshua's, and when I come to where they kept what change they'd got locked up in their chists, the Gineral stared his eyes open, and got up and walked across the floor again, and says he, Major that sounds as though what you've been telling me was more than half true. But says he, Downingville is some ways back in the country, where money is rather hard to come at, and likely enough it may rub rather hard there. And now says he, Major, I'll tell you what we'll do; your Uncle Joshua shant suffer, and Downingville shant suffer, for that place has been true to me in all weathers. I will enclose fifty dollars to your Uncle Joshua, and that will relieve 'em; and they may pay it back again when money grows more plenty.

Well says I, Gineral, that may help 'em along at Downingville, but that's no more than a drop in the bucket to what they want at Portland; and unless you can get Squire Biddle and the rest of the Banks to shell out again, I'm afraid there 'll be a greater uproar than there was when you turned a short corner at Concord, and did'nt go to Portland or Downingville.—And then I took out your letter and read some of it to him.

And when I read about that man that was pressed to death for money, and had a note for a thousand dollars against a good man, but 'twas n't due yet, and how he went and sold it to a rich man for seven hundred dollars, because he must have the money, and the rich man gave him his note for the seven hundred dollars and told him to go to the Bank and get the money for it; and how he went to the Bank and could'nt get it, and went back to the rich man again, & he told him to go to his friend the broker, and he could get the money for it; and how he went to the broker, and had to dock off a hundred and thirty dollars of the seven hundred, making four hundred and thirty dollars that he had to give to get a thousand dollar note changed into money.

When I got along so far the Gineral fetched a stomp on the floor, and says he, Major, is that true? Says I, there is no doubt of it. Says he, who writes it to you? Says I, it's my old friend, the editor of the Portland Courier, the first man that ever give me a hoost up in the world. I can always depend upon what he says, for he never deceived me in his life. But, says I, this isn't the worst of it, Gineral. And then I red to him about the large note, that was considered as sound as the Bank, but was due two years ahead, and the man must raise the money on it, and he had to dock off four hundred and eighty dollars from every thousand.

Well, says the Gineral, you needn't go any further, that's bad enough; if there's any thing worse than that, I dont want to hear it. But, says he, where is my old rich friend there? Why dont he scatter his money round and make it plenty? Why says I, my dear Gineral, he's the very man that buys these notes and gives fifty-two dollars for a hundred. At that I dont know when I've seen the President more surprised; he turned all manner of colors. Says he, I don't believe Woodbury knows that. I'll tell him of it, and if he dont try to put a stop to it, I'll serve him as I did Duane about the quickest.

And then I read to him about the public meeting they had in Portland, and how Mr. Churchill and the rest of 'em talked about the hard times and so on. What! said the President, is that my old friend Churchill, the only man in New England that carried an electoral vote for me the first time I come in? I told him it was the same man. Well, said the President, I can believe him. The people must be relieved. And I looked at him and the tears were standing in his eyes.

From that time to this the President has been a good deal softened down about the Bank and money matters; and we've had our heads together ever since, trying to work out some plan to get out of this hobble, and relieve the people and make things go along smooth. Tell 'em down there to Portland not to be frightened, but to hold on to the reck a little while longer and they may depend upon it, help will come before they sink. The Gineral has said it and I have said it, and they shant be disappointed. Our plans will be put out pretty soon, and you may depend upon it there will be money enough in a little while.

P. S. What's the reason the sterrytype edition of my book isn't out? I expected it here before this time. I see there was a little edition of my spurious letters published at Cincinnati several months ago. And I see too that Mr. Dwight, of New York, says he is going to publish a spurious book of my letters there. I dont care how many letters they publish, if they'd only just have manners enough not to put my name to 'em.

So I remain your old friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Never was there a keener intellectual treat afforded in the Senate Chamber, than the one I have been present at this morning. Such a hurried description as I can give, will convey a very imperfect idea of a debate which filled the Senate from noon until half past four. I suppose one-third of the representatives were there, and so fascinated were they by the scene, that many of them never left the Senate until it adjourned. So intense was the interest created, that while at particular moments the effect produced upon the spectators, was as if a trumpet had sounded in their ears, at others they could not restrain their movements of admiration and applause.

The morning opened by Mr. Webster's introducing the report of the Committee of Finance, which he himself read to the Senate from the Clerk's table. Their report, as you will see, is a complete analysis and refutation of Mr. Taney's reasons for removing the deposites from the custody of the U. States Bank. It concludes by declaring his alleged reasons entirely unsatisfactory. Mr. Forsyth then rose, and declared he would not consent to its being printed, as it was an unfair representation of the Secretary of the Treasury's reasons, and was unfairly brought forward. It was only yesterday the reasons of the Secretary were put in possession of the Committee, and lo! this voluminous and imposing report had appeared to-day: it was evident the report had been drawn up before, and that the chairman carried his opinions of the majority of the Committee in his pocket. But when Daniel Webster arose, I saw a storm coming, and no shelter for poor Forsyth. I never saw Mr. Webster more upon his mettle, the perspiration ran from his broad and open forehead, and as he hastily wiped it, he as often launched forth his cutting indignation against the man who had traduced the Committee and himself. The assertion that the majority of the Senate, that the Committee, that he, considered the real question to be bank or no bank, was not true, '*I deny* it—*I deny* it,' he thundered out with vehemence, and, at the top of his voice, 'and no honorable Senator would dare to assert it. I am for the country, for the Constitution, for the Laws of the Land.'

But I cannot in a letter like this, give you an idea of his eloquence, or of the fire of his manner, it is a sort of mental artillery this man uses, and mows down his antagonist with. Upon this occasion he utterly and entirely demolished Mr. Forsyth, who crest fallen, abased and humiliated, made an attempt at a rally, which was a complete failure. Mr. Clay now rose, and as soon as he got warmed up, electrified every body with the energetic and severe manner in which he denounced the base and systematic attempts on the part of the executive, to trample upon the Constitution and violate the laws.—Upon this occasion, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have almost transcended their known great powers. Every one's mouth is filled with their praises. But the morning did not end here. Mr. Wilkins was destined to put his finger in the pie, which he certainly would not have done, if he had any suspicion it was so hot.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CRISIS COME.

We endeavor to keep our readers advised, from time to time, by brief extracts from public journals, some of which will be found in our colums to-day, as to the state of the country, under the operation of the late measures of the Executive, by which the control of the public money, and the regulation of commerce, appear to have been effectually wrested from the hands of Congress. For ourselves, we have all along indulged a lingering hope, that the warning voice of experience might yet, when heard in the Palace Halls, counteract the evil counsels which have brought on the present state of things.—In doing so, it appears, we have hoped in vain. The door is closed in the face of a suffering and pleading people, by the authority to which the Constitution never intended to trust such a power. The following from the Official paper of Tuesday may be considered the final decree of him who, by the manner of using the Veto power, leaves little wanting to the concentration of all the powers of the Government in his own person.

From the Globe, of Feb. 11.

We have felt it our duty to make direct inquiries, to enable us to put an end to the doubts and misgivings growing out of suggestions, which have been most industriously disseminated from the moment that Mr. Clay gave the cue in the Senate, in his attempt to prove that the President was *not committed* by any of his messages, against the renewal of National Bank privileges, with certain modifications. This artifice of the enemy we now meet by an emphatic contradiction. In making the State Banks the fiscal agents of the Treasury, the President has taken a course *which marks* HIS FINAL DETERMINATION *in relation to this subject*. HE is convinced by the experiment already made, that well-managed State Banks are fully adequate to the performance of all the duties connected with the collection, the safe-keeping, and transfer of the public funds—the only duty which it *is necessary* the Government should require of such institutions to facilitate the operations of the Treasury.

HE is also satisfied that they are fully competent to carry on the business of domestic exchange between the different parts of the United States, in a manner that will be both convenient and satisfactory to all parts of the country, and that this can and will be conducted by them upon terms at least as favorable to the country, and probably more so, than has heretofore been done by the Bank of the United States; and we feel ourselves authorised to state, that all reports to the contrary are mere inventions of the enemy—*and that* THE PRESIDENT IS FIRMLY RESOLVED TO ADHERE TO HIS PLAN OF THE STATE BANKS. He distinctly asserted this intention in his expose to his Cabinet, and he repeated it, with equal clearness, in his recent conversation with the New-York Committee.

Tragic Incident.

From the Washington Globe, of Feb. 12.

A most tragic scene occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday. The successor of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, Judge BOULDIN, rose, and begun his speech, by apologizing for having declined hitherto to ask the usual tribute to the great orator, who died a member of the House, and who, while living, had made it illustrious by his eloquence—when, in the act of offering his reasons, the Judge fell dead in the arms of one of the members near him. The sensation produced was extreme, and excited to the highest, by the appearance of Mrs. Bouldin in the Hall, who had witnessed from the gallery, the fall of her husband.

When she approached him, and found that all attempts to restore life were in vain, the bereaved and almost distracted lady pierced the Hall with her shrieks. She was borne from the Hall—and her husband's remains were carried to the Speaker's room to await the order of the House in relation to his funeral.

The private worth and public character of the deceased, will doubtless receive from some one of his surviving colleagues, proper commemoration on the meeting of the House to-day.

In our report of the proceedings of the House, will be found, as taken down by our Reporter, the remarks uttered by Judge Bouldin, when his voice was hushed by the hand of death.

Mr. BOULDIN, of Virginia, having the floor from the previous day, rose and said—

Sir, before I proceed to submit a few remarks, and they shall be but few, on the merits of the serious question which is now before the House, I must advert to the rebuke which I, in all due humility, received the other day from my colleague, (Mr. Wise.) Sir, he stated, and he stated truly, that although Mr. Randolph was a member elect of this House—that that fact had not been formally announced to the House. Sir, I am not in the habit of taking any general remark, whatever, to myself; but when a general remark is made, and under such circumstances as will apply to no one else so appropriately as to myself, I am compelled to do so. Sir, my colleague did not as kindly suggest that the thing ought to be done, which another colleague (Mr. Archer,) most kindly and in the most delicate manner, through another colleague, did suggest—that this ought to be done; and now, as it has become my bounden duty, I must tell my colleague, and this House, and, through them, my constituents, the reason why Mr. Randolph's death was not here announced. But, sir, I cannot tell the reason why the thing so kindly suggested, was not done, without telling what I have already told my friends, and more than one, what I should say if I had done that thing—

Here it becomes our painful duty to state, that Mr. BOULDIN, after some moments pause, was observed to totter and lean forward upon the desk from which he had been addressing the house; he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and although medical assistance was promptly rendered, having been carried into the esplanade, and bled, the vital spark had fled.

The House adjourned on the instant.

On Wednesday, both Houses of Congress passed resolutions to wear crape round the left arm for thirty days, and to attend the funeral of their deceased fellow-member, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday.—No other business was transacted.

THOMAS TYLER BOULDIN, whose sudden demise, while in the act of addressing the House of Representatives, has filled all minds and hearts with solemnity and awe, was one amongst the most distinguished sons of Virginia. At the bar, for his was the learned profession of the law, he occupied for years the foremost rank in all the courts in which he practised; and upon the bench, to which he was elevated by the votes of the two Houses of Assembly of his native State, he very soon acquired the reputation of a profound reasoner, an able jurist, and an upright judge. After several years service in that station, the people of his district called upon him to lay down his judicial functions, and to assume those of their representative in Congress. He responded to their wishes, and was elected the successor of the late Mr. RANDOLPH. Bringing with him to that high station a mind deeply and profoundly imbued with the truths of political science—a heart devoted to the principles of free government, and filled with the most generous sensibilities—a deportment amiable and exemplary—and a disposition conciliatory and benevolent, it is not to be wondered at, that he possessed, at the same time, the confidence and affection of all who knew him. Many, very many, are afflicted by his loss, and his constituents are deprived of an able, talented, and honest representative.

In his public course he was governed by no selfish policy; he looked only to the good of the country, and of the whole country. Content to move in the sphere appointed him by his constituents, he looked to no higher advancement—if there be a higher—and, resting on the broad basis of principle, the constitution and laws were the only lights to which he looked for the regulation of his footsteps. His death may be regarded more as a subject of sorrow to his numerous connexions and friends, than on his own account. He died at his post, and in the

discharge of his duty. On the argument he was about to deliver, he had deeply pondered; and if its delivery had comported with the decree of an all-wise Providence, it would, as is firmly believed, have constituted an additional claim to public gratitude.

He lived and died an honest man, and, beyond that, there is nothing on earth worthy the aspirations of a noble and generous mind.—*Nat. Int.*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. FEB. 17, 1831.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore on Saturday last, was $4 75.

☞The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER will please accept our thanks for the able Report of the Committee on Finance, forwarded by him to us.

☞To the politeness of the Hon. GEORGE CHAMBERS, we are indebted for "A Manual containing information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable directions for the culture of Silk, by J. H. Cobb, A. M. published by direction of his Excellency Gov. Lincoln of Massachusetts." It contains handsome colored engravings of the leaves of the white Mulberry, Purple Mulberry, and Chinese Mulberry; also representations of the Silkworm in all its various stages, from the egg until the formation of the cocoon; and three different kinds of Reels.—The work can be examined by all who feel an interest in the culture of Silk.

☞We have received the six first numbers of 'Peabody's Parlor Magazine.'—They are embellished by a splendid engraving of the Fashions, several handsome line engravings, and a number of well executed wood-cuts, humorous and otherwise. Each number contains a piece of Music; and the whole is very beautifully got up.

☞At the Special Election for Representative, in Franklin county, on the 18th, *James Dunlop*, Esq. (anti-Jackson) succeeded by a majority of 545 over Mr. *Maclay*, the Jackson candidate. Last fall that county elected Jackson representatives.

☞The Baltimore Gazette contains the names subscribed to the Memorial to Congress from that city, praying for the restoration of the Deposites to the Bank of the U. States. The Editor says, "they comprise, besides other citizens, our whole commercial and business community, without distinction of party."

☞The monied distress in our commercial cities is unexampled. Failures follow close upon the heels of failures. In New-York, it is stated, that the best paper is shaved at 2 and 3 per cent. a month. Yet, from an article in the preceding page, it will be seen, that the President is DETERMINED that those means which the whole commercial community are of opinion would restore confidence, *shall not be adopted!* And he finds abettors in this course! Alas! we have fallen upon evil times!

☞The shock of an Earthquake, mentioned last week as having been felt at Lancaster, was also felt at Columbia, Westminster, York, and other places.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Messrs. *Irish, Crawford*, of F. *Strohm, Crawford*, of L. *Brodhead, Moorhead* and *Smith*, of C., the committee appointed to enquire and report upon certain facts in relation to the public-improvements upon the North and West branches of the Susquehanna river—and who have authority to investigate the conduct of the Canal Commissioners, left the Seat of Government on Friday the 7th inst. on their way to the North and West branch divisions of the canal, in the discharge of the duties for which they have been appointed.—*Chronicle.*

Thursday, Feb. 6.—Mr. Stevens presented a petition for the incorporation of the Gettysburg Beneficial Society.

Mr. Stevens reported a supplement to the bill incorporating the Hagerstown & Gettysburg turnpike road company.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Stevens reported a bill for the appointment of a High Constable in Gettysburg.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of unpatented lands.

Mr. Stevens presented the following resolution, upon which he remarked at some length, when the question was called, and the resolution *rejected* by a vote of 45 to 31.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for making Free Masonry a good cause of peremptory challenge to jurors, in all cases where one of the parties is a free mason, and the other is not; and, on the part of the Commonwealth, in all prosecutions for crimes and misdemeanors where the defendant is a mason, and also where the judge and only one of the parties are free masons, to make the same provisions for the trial of causes, as now exists, where the judge and either of the parties are related to each other by blood or marriage, and to make the same provision relative to the summoning and return of jurors where the Sheriff and either of the parties are free masons, as now exist, where they are related to each other by blood or marriage; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

In the Senate, Mr. Boyd offered a substitute for Mr. Petriken's report on the subject of the Public Deposites, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is for the best interest of the Nation, that the present Bank of the U. States should be re-chartered, under such restrictions and modifications as the wisdom of Congress may dictate.

Resolved, That the withdrawal of the Government Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, is considered unconstitutional, illegal, and unjust, and that it has been the means of producing the unparalleled degree of distress in the monied affairs which now exists.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Revenue of the General Government, hereafter collected, be placed in the Bank of the U. States, as the safest depository of the public treasure, and in conformity with the charter and existing laws on that subject.

Feb. 11.—The bill to authorise the removal of criminal causes to the Supreme Court by writ of error, was virtually rejected, by the first section being negatived.

The language of discontent, in several parts of the country, is beginning to assume a degree of violence, which, we trust, means—as it generally does—much less than it expresses. At the meeting in the Capitol at Richmond, on Monday last, one of the speakers, Col. Peter F. Smith, said that there were but two alternatives in the present state of things—one 'was such as bad in all ages been resorted to by brave men when driven to extremity of suffering. It was simply to stand by their arms.' The speech is said to have been received with 'a burst of applause from the gallery, hall and lobby.'

The Globe of this morning publishes two anonymous letters, which are said to have been received by the President, one from New York, and the other from Philadelphia, both threatening him with death unless the Deposites are restored. Another letter from Philadelphia, to A. J. Donelson, Esq. marked 'confidential,' apprizes him that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in that city to adopt measures for the assassination of the President.

The Globe states that similar letters are sent constantly by mail, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent a re-charter of the Bank.

There is one obvious reflection as to these anonymous letters, which is, that they are just as likely to be written by the least creditable adherents of the one party, as the other.—*Balt. Gaz.*

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—I was induced to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the "*Philomathean Society*" of Pennsylvania College; and to say that I was pleased with the ceremonies and services of the evening, would be too cold a term to express my feelings on the occasion: I was delighted with all I heard and saw at that (to me) very interesting time. The spectacle presented was imposing in the extreme. The advancement of the cause of science, is an object in which all should feel a deep and abiding interest; and when its friends have exhibited to their view, an Association of Young Men putting forth all their energies to the consummation of an object so ardently to be desired by the friends of knowledge, that heart must be callous indeed, which is insensible to the feelings that such an exhibition inspires. If it be a truism, indeed, that "Knowledge is Power," then must every man who values the freedom and permanency of our republican institutions, glory in the establishment and prosperity of such Associations. If it be true that "virtue and intelligence must perpetuate what valor won," then, indeed, is it imperative upon every man to cherish, foster and encourage, by all laudable and honorable means, the spirit which has dictated the formation of Literary Associations. But, Mr. Editor, it is supererogatory to dwell long on this subject: these things are self-evident to every reflecting mind. But, sir, one word as to the Addresses of the evening, and I have done. The subjects were well chosen, well delivered, and reflect much credit upon the individuals selected to deliver them. This may be called flattery; but it emanates from a source unknown to them, and to whom the Speakers themselves are unknown.

A STRANGER.

COMMUNICATED.

At a special meeting of the Students of Pennsylvania College, held in the Chapel Hall, on Monday last, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to present to our Representatives, D. MIDDLECOFF and T. STEVENS, Esqs. now at Harrisburg, the sincere thanks of the Members of Pennsylvania College, for the zeal manifested by them, in their great exertions to procure the passage of the Appropriation bill.

A CARD.

THE members of the "*Harmonic Society*" of Hanover, having returned to their homes, after a very pleasant sojourn of two days in Gettysburg, beg leave to avail themselves of the first moment of leisure, to express their sincere thanks to the Committee of Arrangement and Members of the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College, for the very flattering and courteous reception they met with on the occasion of the celebration of their last Anniversary.

To the President and Members of the 'Charitable Philological Society' their thanks are also due, for the gratuitous loan of their room, and their presence and services during the time arrangements were making for the Concert of the 6th.

To the Citizens of Gettysburg, in general, they feel grateful for the warm and cordial reception they met with, and if they may be permitted to mention the name of any individual citizen, they would respectfully tender their thanks to Major *Jacob Sanders*, for his hospitality and kindness in entertaining the members of the "Harmonic Society" as his guests.

In behalf of the Harmonic Society of Hanover.

M. N. FORNEY, *Pres't.*

DANIEL P. LANGE, *Sec'y.*

DIED,

On Thursday morning last, Mrs. —— *Kandlehart*, widow of Mr. Lewis Kandlehart, deceased, of this borough.

On Friday last, Miss *Ann Armstrong*, daughter of Mr. Isaac Armstrong, deceased, of Cumberland township.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Members of the two Houses of CONGRESS assembled yesterday only to unite in paying the last earthly honors to the remains of their late associate, the Hon. THOMAS T. BOULDIN, of Va. The Funeral Ceremonies took place in the Hall of Representatives. Prayers were read, with due solemnity, by the Rev. Mr. HATCH, one of the Chaplains to Congress, and a very excellent discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, the other Chaplain; after which, the two Houses, in procession, escorted the corpse to the Eastern burial ground. The Funeral Ceremonies were attended also by the President of the United States the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Heads of Departments. On no similar occasion has the mourning been more general or more sincere than on this; the peculiar circumstances of which, indeed, could not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of all men.

We learn that a single clothier's establishment has just been compelled to discharge SIX HUNDRED sempstresses, all poor women, dependent upon their needles for subsistence, and many of them with families of small children. *N. Y. Com.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles G. M'Lean, Mr. *Wm. Bolenius*, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, to Miss *Margery Kerr*; and Mr. *Henry Black*, of Cumberland township, to Miss *Ellen Kerr*—daughters of George Kerr, Esq. of this borough.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *George Kohler*, to Miss *Esther Bollinger*; and Mr. *Joseph Noll*, to Miss *Elizabeth Grimm*—all of this county.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. *Michael H. Kitzmiller*, to Miss *Eliza Krug*—both of this county.

On the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. *Adam Lauck*, to Miss *Theresa Miller*—both of this county.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. N. J. Strob, Mr. *David Warren*, of this county, to Miss *Elizabeth Hendricks*, of Cumberland county.

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, *on Wednesday the 5th day of March next*, at the residence of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, ½ a mile from the Two Taverns, on the road to Black's Mill, the following property, viz:

HORSES, COWS, SHEEP AND HOGS,

one broad tread Wagon, Horse-Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, one Patent Wind-mill, one common do., Cutting-box, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Feb. 17. ts

Major Jack Downing's MAGAZINE.

THE publishers are encouraged by the extraordinary demand for the Letters of Maj. Jack Downing, to issue the original and most popular of his writings, including his life, in a periodical form.

After completing the first volume, should sufficient encouragement be afforded, the Major may, no doubt, be induced to continue his interesting description of public affairs, and other matters.

This Volume will be completed in eight parts of 36 pages each, and will contain ELEVEN original designs by Johnston, and furnished in any part of the U. States *postage free* for One Dollar.

☞*Seven Copies* will be furnished to any one address, *postage free* for *Five Dollars*.

Payment in all cases to be made in advance and free of expense to the publishers.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. *Boston.*

Feb. 17. 3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife MARY ANN hath absented herself from me without any just cause whatever, I caution all persons from trusting her on my account. I also notify such persons on whom she may have heretofore had claims for money due, that they cannot be exonerated from such contracts without my consent.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Carpenter.*

Feb. 17. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday the 22d inst.* at 10 o'clock, precisely, with arms complete—each member provided with 10 rounds blank cartridges.

By order, R. MARTIN, O. S.

☞Persons wishing to dine with the Guards on said day, will please leave their names with Mr. KURTZ, or with either of the committee.

R. F. McConaughy, John Ziegler, Jacob Kuhn, Bernard Fohl, Edin Norris, Committee.

Feb. 17. 1t

Gettysburg Hose Company.

A meeting of the Company will be held at the High-street Engine-house, on *Saturday March* 1st, at 3 o'clock. F. COOPER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 17. 1m

Notice is hereby Given

TO those concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective Heirs of ADAM SWARTZ, deceased; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of James A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 3d day of March next.*

ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
T. C. MILLER.

Feb. 3. td

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 27th inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Plantation, or Tract of

Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yetts, Arthur Stephens, and Town Lots of Heidlersburg—on which are erected a two-story stone dwelling-house, stone spring-house, a well of water near the back door, two log stables, and a large Orchard, also a quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Tobias Starry.*

—ALSO—

On Friday the 28th inst. on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore and Huntington townships, Adams county, containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Picking, Moses Funk and others, on which are erected a 1½ story log dwelling-house, log spring-house, with other out-buildings.—*Also*, a one-story frame Tenant-house, on the Turnpike, & frame stable, a large orchard, and some meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Nicholas Wierman.*

☞The above Property will be sold on the following terms:—one-half in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

—ALSO—

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, adjoining lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an alley, on which are erected a two story weather-boarded House, with a two-story brick back-building, occupied as a TAVERN, a large stable, and a fountain pump at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Sadler*, deceased.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 1st day of March next, At 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Property, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, in York-street, adjoining Samuel Hunter on the west, and Anthony B. Kurtz on the east, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, and back-building, and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jacob Sanders.*

—ALSO—

Part of Two Lots

of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining Lots of Conrad Weaver and John Slentz, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos. 132 and 138, on which are erected a two-story brick Dwelling-house, brick back building, brick addition, frame stable, and a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Philip Weaver.*

—ALSO—

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, in Middle-street, adjoining Samuel Weaver on the west and West-street on the east, on which are erected a one-story weather-boarded House, with a back-building, a log blacksmith's shop, log coach-maker's shop, and a stable, also a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Cain.*

—ALSO—

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 18 acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 story log House, a small bank barn, with a large orchard, adjoining lands of Henry Epley, James McAllister and Henry Bishop.—*Also,*

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 26 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story frame House, and wagon-maker's shop, adjoining John Black, Wm. Cownover and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Routzong.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 2 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Kuhn, Widow Cline and others, on which are erected a one-story log Dwelling-house, log stable, spring-house, and a well of water near the door, also an orchard and garden. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Daniel Menges.*

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1831. ts

Temperance Meeting.

THE American Temperance Society having recommended it to the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the United States, to hold meetings generally on the *25th of February next*,

☞The Temperance Society of Gettysburg and the vicinity, will meet on said day, in the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, in the forenoon, at 11 o'clock—at which time and place several interesting Addresses will be delivered on this important subject, and business of importance transacted.

The different Temperance Societies of Adams County, are respectfully solicited to meet with the above named Society on said day, and report their number of members, in order that the same may be transmitted to the State Temperance Association.

☞The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 10. td

Brigade Inspector.

To the Enrolled Citizens in the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

I am, by the urgent solicitations of my friends, induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, and will be obliged to you for your support. My claims to said Office I found upon a tour of actual duty of six months in the service of my country, in Canada during the last war, as my certificate of honorable discharge, dated Camp Buffalo, Aug. 27, 1814, will completely prove. Your votes are respectfully requested by

Your humble servant,

JAMES McWILLIAMS.

Feb. 17. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW SOLDIERS!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major *Jacob Sanders*. My claims to your support are grounded upon the fact that I served a regular tour of duty in the last war, in Canada, at the expiration of which I obtained an honorable discharge, signed by Col. Fenton, and dated Buffalo, the 28th of August, 1814. It would be useless to detail the numerous privations and hardships endured in this campaign, which only those can appreciate who have served their country during that critical epoch, and which will never be forgotten by the patriotic sons of Pennsylvania. After my return home I was elected Captain, and then promoted to the Colonelship in the 90th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

Resting my claims on your suffrages principally upon these facts, I respectfully solicit your votes at the approaching Election, which will take place on Saturday, the first day of March next, and, if elected, will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL BLAKE.

Hampton, Feb. 17. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. te

To the Enrolled Members of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN:

ENCOURAGED by many of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. J. SANDERS. If elected, I will do my duty with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN ASH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a Candidate for the office of ***Brigade Inspector.*** Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.

HENRY WITMOR.

Straban township, Feb. 10. te

To the Volunteers and Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS!

FOR your generous support on a former occasion, I return you my most cordial, sincere, and unfeigned acknowledgements; and being then in possession of a liberal share of your confidence, respect and esteem, I continue to indulge the hope, that on the 1st day of March next you will not desert me.

I therefore, most respectfully, offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of ***Brigade Inspector***, and ask your support.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, Feb. 10. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of ***Brigade Inspector.*** Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.

THOMPSON A. GODFREY.

Petersburg, (York Springs,) Feb. 10. te

To the enrolled Volunteers & Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I respectfully present myself before you as a candidate for the office of ***Brigade Inspector***, at the ensuing Election. Should I be successful in obtaining the favor of a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon me, all my care and attention, and to perform them with integrity & fidelity.

ADAM PRITZ, Jun.

Formerly Major of the 1st Batt. 89th Regt.

Hanover, Feb. 10. te

Militia Election.

AN Election will be held by the enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on *Saturday the 1st day of March next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing one

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

for said Brigade, in the room of Major J. Sanders, resigned; one *COLONEL*, for the 89th Regiment, in the room of Col. A. M'Ilvaine, removed; one *MAJOR*, for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, in the room of Major Adam Pritz, resigned; and one *MAJOR*, for the 1st Battalion, 80th Regiment, in the room of Major Nicholas Mark, resigned.

Elections to be held at the following places, viz: For the 1st Battalion 90th Regiment, at the house of Jacob Epley, in Lewisberry: for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg: For the 1st Battalion 89th Regiment, at the house of Mrs. Emich, in Hanover; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Abbotts-Town: For the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, at the house of James King, in Franklin township; for the 2d do. of do. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

Feb. 3. te

☞The present Majors or next senior Officers of each Battalion, (unless otherwise directed,) to superintend and conduct the Election in their respective Battalions, and make returns thereof according to law. T. C. M.

TIMBER-LAND

FOR SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 28th day of February, inst.* on the premises,

TWO LOTS OF

TIMBER-LAND,

Containing about 16 Acres each, late the Estate of JOHN BUSH, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ege.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given by

JOHN TAWSER, } Adm's.
WM. HELLAR, }

Feb. 3. ts

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM ADAIR,
DANIEL HINKLE.

Feb. 3. 3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

ABRAHAM TROUP.

Feb. 3. 3t

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CABINET WARE,

Of superior finish.

ALL KINDS OF *TURNING*

DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

☞***House & Sign Painting*** attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in *Cash* or *Country Produce.*

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Feb. 10. tf

BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to *REMOVE* from Gettysburg to Mercersburg, in the Spring, I will now sell out my Stock of Goods *CHEAP for CASH.*—Persons wishing Bargains, would do well to call. My Stock consists, in part, of a great variety of

HANDSOME CALICOES,
Ginghams, Merinoes, Silks, &
FANCY GOODS,
IN GENERAL;
Cloths, Cassimeres,
CASSINETTS, VESTINGS,
Hardware, Queensware, &c.

☞Persons having accounts standing, will please close the same by the *20th of March next.*

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. 10. tf

discharge of his duty. On the argument he was about to deliver, he had deeply pondered; and if its delivery had comported with the decree of an all-wise Providence, it would, as is firmly believed, have constituted an additional claim to public gratitude.

He lived and died an honest man, and, beyond that, there is nothing on earth worthy the aspirations of a noble and generous mind.—*Nat. Int.*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. FEB. 17, 1834.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore on Saturday last, was $4 75.

☞The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER will please accept our thanks for the able Report of the Committee on Finance, forwarded by him to us.

☞To the politeness of the Hon. GEORGE CHAMBERS, we are indebted for "A Manual containing information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree, with suitable directions for the culture of Silk, by J. H. Cobb, A. M. published by direction of his Excellency Gov. Lincoln of Massachusetts." It contains handsome colored engravings of the leaves of the white Mulberry, Purple Mulberry, and Chinese Mulberry; also representations of the Silkworm in all its various stages, from the egg until the formation of the cocoon; and three different kinds of Reels.—The work can be examined by all who feel an interest in the culture of Silk.

☞We have received the six first numbers of 'Peabody's Parlor Magazine.'—They are embellished by a splendid engraving of the Fashions, several handsome line engravings, and a number of well executed wood-cuts, humorous and otherwise. Each number contains a piece of Music; and the whole is very beautifully got up.

☞At the Special Election for Representative, in Franklin county, on the 18th, *James Dunlop*, Esq. (anti-Jackson) succeeded by a majority of 545 over Mr. *Maclay*, the Jackson candidate. Last fall that county elected Jackson representatives.

☞The Baltimore Gazette contains the names subscribed to the Memorial to Congress from that city, praying for the restoration of the Deposites to the Bank of the U. States. The Editor says, "they comprise, besides other citizens, our whole commercial and business community, without distinction of party."

☞The monied distress in our commercial cities is unexampled. Failures follow close upon the heels of failures. In New-York, it is stated, that the best paper is shaved at 2 and 3 per cent. a month. Yet, from an article in the preceding page, it will be seen, that the President is DETERMINED that those means which the whole commercial community are of opinion would restore confidence, *shall not be adopted!* And he finds abettors in this course! Alas! we have fallen upon evil times!

☞The shock of an Earthquake, mentioned last week as having been felt at Lancaster, was also felt at Columbia, Westminster, York, and other places.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Messrs. *Irish*, *Crawford*, of F. *Strohm*, *Crawford*, of L. *Brodhead*, *Moorhead* and *Smith*, of C., the committee appointed to enquire and report upon certain facts in relation to the public improvements, upon the North and West branches of the Susquehanna river—and who have authority to investigate the conduct of the Canal Commissioners, left the Seat of Government on Friday the 7th inst. on their way to the North and West branch divisions of the canal, in the discharge of the duties for which they have been appointed.—*Chronicle.*

Thursday, Feb. 6.—Mr. Stevens presented a petition for the incorporation of the Gettysburg Beneficial Society.

Mr. Stevens reported a supplement to the bill incorporating the Hagerstown & Gettysburg turnpike road company.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Stevens reported a bill for the appointment of a High Constable in Gettysburg.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of unpatented lands.

Mr. Stevens presented the following resolution, upon which he remarked at some length, when the question was called, and the resolution *rejected* by a vote of 45 to 31.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for making Free Masonry a good cause of peremptory challenge to jurors, in all cases where one of the parties is a free mason, and the other is not; and, on the part of the Commonwealth, in all prosecutions for crimes and misdemeanors where the defendant is a mason, and also where the judge and only one of the parties are free masons, to make the same provisions for the trial of causes, as now exists, where the judge and either of the parties are related to each other by blood or marriage, and to make the same provision relative to the summoning and return of jurors where the Sheriff and either of the parties are free masons, as now exist, where they are related to each other by blood or marriage; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

In the Senate, Mr. Boyd offered a substitute for Mr. Petriken's report on the subject of the Public Deposites, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is for the best interest of the Nation, that the present Bank of the U. States should be re-chartered, under such restrictions and modifications as the wisdom of Congress may dictate.

Resolved, That the withdrawal of the Government Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, is considered unconstitutional, illegal, and unjust, and that it has been the means of producing the unparalleled degree of distress in the monied affairs which now exists.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Revenue of the General Government, hereafter collected, be placed in the Bank of the U. States, as the safest depository of the public treasure, and in conformity with the charter and existing laws on that subject.

Feb. 11.—The bill to authorise the removal of criminal causes to the Supreme Court by writ of error, was virtually rejected, by the first section being negatived.

The language of discontent, in several parts of the country, is beginning to assume a degree of violence, which, we trust, means—as it generally does—much less than it expresses. At the meeting in the Capitol at Richmond, on Monday last, one of the speakers, Col. Peter F. Smith, said that there were but two alternatives in the present state of things—one 'was such as had in all ages been resorted to by brave men when driven to extremity of suffering. It was simply to stand by their arms.' The speech is said to have been received with 'a burst of applause from the gallery, hall and lobby.'

The Globe of this morning publishes two anonymous letters, which are said to have been received by the President, one from New York, and the other from Philadelphia, both threatening him with death unless the Deposites are restored. Another letter from Philadelphia, to A. J. Donelson, Esq. marked 'confidential,' apprizes him that it is seriously contemplated by a few individuals in that city to adopt measures for the assassination of the President.

The Globe states that similar letters are sent constantly by mail, not only to the President, but to those of his confidential friends who are known to accord with him in the steps which have been taken to prevent a re-charter of the Bank.

There is one obvious reflection as to these anonymous letters, which is, that they are just as likely to be written by the least creditable adherents of the one party, as the other.—*Balt. Gaz.*

FOR THE SENTINEL.

Mr. Editor:—I was induced to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the "*Philomathean Society*" of Pennsylvania College; and to say that I was pleased with the ceremonies and services of the evening, would be too cold a term to express my feelings on the occasion: I was delighted with all I heard and saw at that (to me) very interesting time. The spectacle presented was imposing in the extreme. The advancement of the cause of science, is an object in which all should feel a deep and abiding interest; and when its friends have exhibited to their view, an Association of Young Men putting forth all their energies to the consummation of an object so ardently to be desired by the friends of knowledge, that heart must be callous indeed, which is insensible to the feelings that such an exhibition inspires. If it be a truism, indeed, that "Knowledge is Power," then must every man who values the freedom and permanency of our republican institutions, glory in the establishment and prosperity of such Associations. If it be true that "virtue and intelligence must perpetuate what valor won," then, indeed, is it imperative upon every man to cherish, foster and encourage, by all laudable and honorable means, the spirit which has dictated the formation of Literary Associations. But, Mr. Editor, it is supererogatory to dwell long on this subject: these things are self-evident to every reflecting mind. But, sir, one word as to the Addresses of the evening, and I have done. The subjects were well chosen, well delivered, and reflect much credit upon the individuals selected to deliver them. This may be called flattery; but it emanates from a source unknown to them, and to whom the Speakers themselves are unknown.

A STRANGER.

COMMUNICATED.

At a special meeting of the Students of Pennsylvania College, held in the Chapel Hall, on Monday last, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to present to our Representatives, D. MIDDLECOFF and T. STEVENS, Esqs. now at Harrisburg, the sincere thanks of the Members of Pennsylvania College, for the zeal manifested by them, in their great exertions to procure the passage of the Appropriation bill.

A CARD.

THE members of the "*Harmonic Society*" of Hanover, having returned to their homes, after a very pleasant sojourn of two days in Gettysburg, beg leave to avail themselves of the first moment of leisure, to express their sincere thanks to the Committee of Arrangement and Members of the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College, for the very flattering and courteous reception they met with on the occasion of the celebration of their last Anniversary.

To the President and Members of the 'Charitable Philological Society' their thanks are also due, for the gratuitous loan of their room, and their presence and services during the time arrangements were making for the Concert of the 6th.

To the Citizens of Gettysburg, in general, they feel grateful for the warm and cordial reception they met with, and if they may be permitted to mention the name of any individual citizen, they would respectfully tender their thanks to Major *Jacob Sanders*, for his hospitality and kindness in entertaining the members of the "Harmonic Society" as his guests.

In behalf of the Harmonic Society of Hanover. M. N. FORNEY, *Pres't.*

DANIEL P. LANGE, *Sec'y.*

DIED,

On Thursday morning last, Mrs. —— *Kandlehart*, widow of Mr. Lewis Kandlehart, deceased, of this borough.

On Friday last, Miss *Ann Armstrong*, daughter of Mr. Isaac Armstrong, deceased, of Cumberland township.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Members of the two Houses of CONGRESS assembled yesterday only to unite in paying the last earthly honors to the remains of their late associate, the Hon. THOMAS T. BOULDIN, of Va. The Funeral Ceremonies took place in the Hall of Representatives. Prayers were read, with due solemnity, by the Rev. Mr. HATCH, one of the Chaplains to Congress, and a very excellent discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, the other Chaplain; after which, the two Houses, in procession, escorted the corpse to the Eastern burial ground. The Funeral Ceremonies were attended also by the President of the United States the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Heads of Departments. On no similar occasion has the mourning been more general or more sincere than on this; the peculiar circumstances of which, indeed, could not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of all men.

We learn that a single clothier's establishment has just been compelled to discharge SIX HUNDRED sempstresses, all poor women, dependent upon their needles for subsistence, and many of them with families of small children. *N. Y. Com.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles G. M'Lean, Mr. *Wm. Bolenius*, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, to Miss *Margery Kerr*; and Mr. *Henry Black*, of Cumberland township, to Miss *Ellen Kerr*—daughters of George Kerr, Esq. of this borough.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *George Kohler*, to Miss *Esther Bollinger*; and Mr. *Joseph Noll*, to Miss *Elizabeth Grimm*—all of this county.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. *Michael H. Kitzmiller*, to Miss *Eliza Krug*—both of this county.

On the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. *Adam Lauck*, to Miss *Theresa Miller*—both of this county.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. N. J. Stroh, Mr. *David Warren*, of this county, to Miss *Elizabeth Hendricks*, of Cumberland county.

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, *on Wednesday the 5th day of March next*, at the residence of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, ½ a mile from the Two Taverns, on the road to Black's Mill, the following property, viz:

HORSES,

COWS,

SHEEP AND HOGS,

one broad tread Wagon, Horse-Gears, Ploughs, Harrows, one Patent Wind-mill, one common do., Cutting-box, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Feb. 17. ts

Major Jack Downing's MAGAZINE.

THE publishers are encouraged by the extraordinary demand for the Letters of Maj. Jack Downing, to issue the original and most popular of his writings, including his life, in a periodical form.

After completing the first volume, should sufficient encouragement be afforded, the Major may, no doubt, be induced to continue his interesting description of public affairs, and other matters.

This Volume will be completed in eight parts of 36 pages each, and will contain ELEVEN original designs by Johnston, and furnished in any part of the U. States *postage free* for One Dollar.

☞*Seven Copies* will be furnished to any one address, *postage free* for *Five Dollars.*

Payment in all cases to be made in advance and free of expense to the publishers.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. *Boston.*

Feb. 17. 3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife MARY ANN hath absented herself from me without any just cause whatever, I caution all persons from trusting her on my account. I also notify such persons on whom she may have heretofore had claims for money due, that they cannot be exonerated from such contracts without my consent.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Carpenter.*

Feb. 17. 3t

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday the 22d inst.* at 10 o'clock, precisely, with arms complete—each member provided with 10 rounds blank cartridges.

By order, R. MARTIN, O. S.

☞Persons wishing to dine with the Guards on said day, will please leave their names with Mr. KURTZ, or with either of the committee.

R. F. McConaughy, *John Ziegler*,
Jacob Kuhn, *Bernard Fohl*,
Edin Norris, Committee.

Feb. 17. 1t

Gettysburg Hose Company.

A meeting of the Company will be held at the High-street Engine-house, on *Saturday March 1st*, at 3 o'clock. F. COOPER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 17. tm

Notice is hereby Given

TO those concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective Heirs of ADAM SWARTZ, deceased; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of James A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 3d day of March next.*

ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
T. C. MILLER.

Feb. 3. td

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 27th inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A Plantation, or Tract of

Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yetts, Arthur Stephens, and Town Lots of Heidlersburg—on which are erected a two-story stone dwelling-house, stone spring-house, a well of water near the back door, two log stables, and a large Orchard, also a quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Tobias Starry.*

—ALSO—

On Friday the 28th inst. on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore and Huntington townships, Adams county, containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Picking, Moses Funk and others, on which are erected a 1½ story log dwelling-house, log spring-house, with other out-buildings.—*Also*, a one-story frame Tenant-house, on the Turnpike, & frame stable, a large orchard, and some meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Nicholas Wierman.*

☞The above Property will be sold on the following terms:—one-half in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

—ALSO—

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Petersburg, Huntington township, adjoining lot of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart and an alley, on which are erected a two story weather-boarded House, with a two-story brick back-building, occupied as a TAVERN, a large stable, and a fountain pump at the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Isaac Sadler*, deceased.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 1st day of March next, At 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Property, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, in York-street, adjoining Samuel Hunter on the west, and Anthony B. Kurtz on the east, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded House, and back-building, and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Jacob Sanders.*

—ALSO—

Part of Two Lots

of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining Lots of Conrad Weaver and John Slentz, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos. 132 and 138, on which are erected a two-story brick Dwelling-house, brick back building, brick addition, frame stable, and a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Philip Weaver.*

—ALSO—

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, in Middle-street, adjoining Samuel Weaver on the west and West-street on the east, on which are erected a one-story weather-boarded House, with a back-building, a log blacksmith's shop, log coach-maker's shop, and a stable, also a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Cain.*

—ALSO—

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 18 acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 story log House, a small bank barn, with a large orchard, adjoining lands of Henry Epley, James McAllister and Henry Bishop.—*Also*,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 26 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story frame House, and wagon-maker's shop, adjoining John Black, Wm. Cownover and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Routzong.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 2 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Kuhn, Widow Cline and others, on which are erected a one-story log Dwelling-house, log stable, spring-house, and a well of water near the door, also an orchard and garden. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Daniel Menges.*

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1834. ts

Temperance Meeting.

THE American Temperance Society having recommended it to the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the United States, to hold meetings generally on the *25th of February next*,

☞The Temperance Society of Gettysburg and the vicinity, will meet on said day, in the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, in the forenoon, at 11 o'clock—at which time and place several interesting Addresses will be delivered on this important subject, and business of importance transacted.

The different Temperance Societies of Adams County, are respectfully solicited to meet with the above named Society on said day, and report their number of members, in order that the same may be transmitted to the State Temperance Association.

☞The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 10. td

Brigade Inspector.

To the Enrolled Citizens in the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS!

I am, by the urgent solicitations of my friends, induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, and will be obliged to you for your support. My claims to said Office I found upon a tour of actual duty of six months in the service of my country, in Canada during the last war, as my certificate of honorable discharge, dated Camp Buffalo, Aug. 27, 1814, will completely prove. Your votes are respectfully requested by

Your humble servant,
JAMES McWILLIAMS.

Feb. 17. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW SOLDIERS!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major *Jacob Sanders*. My claims to your support are grounded upon the fact that I served a regular tour of duty in the last war, in Canada, at the expiration of which I obtained an honorable discharge, signed by Col. Fenton, and dated Buffalo, the 28th of August, 1814. It would be useless to detail the numerous privations and hardships endured in this campaign, which only those can appreciate who have served their country during that critical epoch, and which will never be forgotten by the patriotic sons of Pennsylvania. After my return home I was elected Captain, and then promoted to the Colonelship in the 90th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

Resting my claims on your suffrages principally upon these facts, I respectfully solicit your votes at the approaching Election, which will take place on Saturday, the first day of March next, and, if elected, will use my best endeavors to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL BLAKE.

Hampton, Feb. 17. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. te

To the Enrolled Members of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN:

ENCOURAGED by many of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. J. SANDERS. If elected, I will do my duty with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN ASH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Feb. 3. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your respectful consideration as a Candidate for the office of ***Brigade Inspector.*** Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.

HENRY WITMOR.

Straban township, Feb. 10. te

To the Volunteers and Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS!

FOR your generous support on a former occasion, I return you my most cordial, sincere, and unfeigned acknowledgements; and being then in possession of a liberal share of your confidence, respect and esteem, I continue to indulge the hope, that on the 1st day of March next you will not desert me.

I therefore, most respectfully, offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of ***Brigade Inspector***, and ask your support.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, Feb. 10. te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of ***Brigade Inspector.*** Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall do the duties of the Office with fidelity.

THOMPSON A. GODFREY.

Petersburg, (York Springs,) Feb. 10. te

To the enrolled Volunteers & Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I respectfully present myself before you as a candidate for the office of ***Brigade Inspector***, at the ensuing Election. Should I be successful in obtaining the favor of a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon me, all my care and attention, and to perform them with integrity & fidelity.

ADAM PRITZ, Jun.

Formerly Major of the 1st Batt. 89th Regt.

Hanover, Feb. 10. te

Militia Election.

AN Election will be held by the enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on *Saturday the 1st day of March next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing one

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

for said Brigade, in the room of Major J. Sanders, resigned; one *COLONEL*, for the 89th Regiment, in the room of Col. A. M'Ilvaine, removed; one *MAJOR*, for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, in the room of Major Adam Pritz, resigned; and one *MAJOR*, for the 1st Battalion, 80th Regiment, in the room of Major Nicholas Mark, resigned.

Elections to be held at the following places, viz: For the 1st Battalion 90th Regiment, at the house of Jacob Epley, in Lewisberry; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg: For the 1st Battalion 89th Regiment, at the house of Mrs. Emich, in Hanover; for the 2d do. of do. at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Abbotts-Town: For the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, at the house of James King, in Franklin township; for the 2d do. of do. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier General.

Feb. 3. te

☞The present Majors or next senior Officers of each Battalion, (unless otherwise directed,) to superintend and conduct the Election in their respective Battalions, and make returns thereof according to law. T. C. M.

TIMBER-LAND
FOR SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 28th day of February, inst.* on the premises,

TWO LOTS OF

TIMBER-LAND,

Containing about 16 Acres each, late the Estate of JOHN BUSH, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ege.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given by

JOHN TAWSER,
WM. HELLAR, } Adm's.

Feb. 3. ts

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM ADAIR,
DANIEL HINKLE.

Feb. 3. 3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

ABRAHAM TROUP.

Feb. 3. 3t

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this method of informing the Public, that he has on hand, and is now finishing,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

Warranted to be of the best materials, and superior workmanship, at his old Stand on Baltimore-street, one door south of Mr. J. Ziegler's Tavern, where those wishing to purchase can at all times be supplied with

BEDSTEADS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CABINET WARE,

Of superior finish.

ALL KINDS OF ***TURNING***

DONE IN MASTERLY STYLE.

☞***House & Sign Painting*** attended to as formerly, and prices to suit the pressure of the times—in *Cash* or *Country Produce.*

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Feb. 10. tf

BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to *REMOVE* from Gettysburg to Mercersburg, in the Spring, I will now sell out my Stock of Goods *CHEAP for CASH.*—Persons wishing Bargains, would do well to call. My Stock consists, in part, of a great variety of

HANDSOME CALICOES,

Ginghams, Merinoes, Silks, &

FANCY GOODS,

IN GENERAL;

Cloths, Cassimeres,

CASSINETTS, VESTINGS,

Hardware, Queensware, &c.

☞Persons having accounts standing, will please close the same by the *20th of March next.*

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. 10. tf

The National Gazette is not famous for the accuracy of the reports which it puts in circulation. Sometime last summer it published a story concerning a quarrel and duel between Mr. Taney and Mr. McLane, which had no more foundation than a Spanish castle. But this present rumor is worthy of notice, as it coincides with suggestions recently made in some of the administration prints. In case of a disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, the Constitution empowers the President to 'adjourn them to *such time as he shall think proper.*' This gives him a *liberal* warranty for adjourning them to the Greek Kalends 'if he shall think proper,' and the public good, in his opinion, requires it.

One obvious consideration, however, may possibly induce a portion of the members to object to a short session, particularly at this period of distress in the money market: it would necessarily reduce the aggregate of their compensation.

Balt. Gaz.

In the West, the aspect of affairs is not more pleasing than in the East. The following letter is from a source which, the Editor of the Inquirer says, may entirely be relied upon:

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4, 1834.

I am sorry to inform you that a very great, a very severe pressure, now exists, and has existed for the last ten days, and every appearance of its growing worse.

Money at present is not to be had.

Some two or three heavy failures further West, (Cincinnati,) have deeply involved some of our heaviest and best iron manufacturers; some of whom, I fear, will have to suspend payment on account thereof.

Public confidence is completely destroyed, and fears are entertained that further and heavier failures must and will ensue, if some change for the better does not speedily transpire—of which however, we have scarcely a hope. Business is completely suspended; our manufacturing establishments are consulting on the propriety and expediency of stopping, and discharging their hands, until a change of times takes place. If so, it will be almost ruinous to our prosperous city, as thousands will be thereby deprived of their daily bread.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier, dated the 7th of February:—

The Committee of Merchants from your city, accompanied by Mr. White, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Selden, waited upon the President this morning. They were courteously received. They explained to the President, the situation of the merchants; the general pressure upon the money market, and the alarming aspect of the business concerns of the nation. Gen. *Jackson* stated, in the strongest and most forcible terms, his solemn, unalterable determination to sign no bill or law, having for its object the return of the Public Deposites to the U. States Bank; no law re-chartering the present bank, or incorporating a new bank, until he made the *experiment*, and was convinced that the fiscal concerns of the country could not be carried on by the local banks. All attempts to argue or reason with him, on any of these points, were unavailing. A portion, probably the greater part of the Committee will leave here to-morrow for New-York.

We have at length a supply of intelligence from Europe, though containing but few particulars of interest or importance. The London papers, it appears, have expressed a belief that a war must take place between Russia and England. There would be good grounds for this expectation in the present relations of Russia with Turkey, and its movements towards the British possessions in the East Indies, if the spirit of former times prevailed in the British Parliament.

In Portugal, Don Miguel still maintained his position, while Don Pedro was involved in difficulties with his Court.

The aspect of affairs in Spain had become still more favorable to the Queen Regent, who appears to be firmly established in her authority. *Balt. Gaz.*

INDIANA NEWSPAPERS.

We heard lately of a newspaper establishment, in Indiana, somewhat novel in character. A printer has provided himself with a supply of wooden types, and having set up the form of his paper, each of his subscribers furnishes him with a piece of muslin of the proper size; whereupon the printer inks type with swamp mud, and takes the impression upon the cloth for each patron who receives his paper on Saturday, and after reading it has the cloth washed and sent back in time for the next impression.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

From an article in the January number of Silliman's Journal, communicated by Professor Eaton, the following facts are derived. Professor Eaton obtained them from John Ball, Esq. one of his pupils in Natural History, and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

The geology of the country west of the Rocky Mountains is remarkably simple and uniform. The general underlying rock is the red sandstone—the same which contains the salt springs in the western part of the State of New York—and the same as that which is the basis rock between the mountains & the Mississippi river. The Rocky Mountains rise up from the midst, as it were, of a horizontal sea of red sandstone, as if some tremendous force had driven it upwards, like an island forced up from the depths of the ocean.

Almost the whole country is considered as volcanic.

The red sandstone often rises in peaks, like those on the Connecticut river, between Northampton and Greenfield, several hundred feet in height, while channels of rivers open the rocks at their basis, to a great depth. The grey pudding stone often caps the peaks. Many of them are covered with eternal snow, never melting in the greatest heat of summer.

From the first of June, 1831, to the first of November, (five months,) less than one inch of rain fell between the mountains and a strip of land from 150 to 200 miles in width, bordering on the Pacific. Vegetation is scanty in this region and profuse beyond description as far as the rains extended. For many hundred miles the sky is always serene by night, and scarcely a cloud is seen by day. On the barren plains the flowers of plants greatly exceed the herbage in size and brilliancy. The growth of all vegetables, along the two hundred miles border of the Pacific, is astonishingly profuse.

Ploughing may be commenced in January, in lat. 45 deg. 37 min. The vegetation of the preceding season stands in the gardens at that time untouched by frost. Though the latitude is nearly that of Montreal, morning and evening hay are unnecessary, for cattle graze on fresh growing grass through the winter. A meteorological table exhibits a remarkable uniformity of temperature during the winter months. So much for the physical features and character.

As to the moral condition of the place from whence the description was written. (Fort Vancouver) it is said the society of gentlemen is good, but they have natives for wives. They are selected from a very friendly tribe of Indians, who are averse to war, and exceeding peaceable.—These wives soon learn English cookery, and perform other domestic duties in good style. Mr. Ball devotes part of his time to teaching the women and children. As the Indians near the Rocky Mountains stole his clothes, he arrived at Vancouver in buffalo skins. The ladies immediately furnished him in the best style of the place. *Boston Courier.*

[redacted]

The jury decided against the corporation, and gave the plaintiff $250.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Loss by Fire of the Steamboat Water Nymph, from Macon for Savannah.—We learn from the pilot of this boat [a colored man] that said boat left Darien for Savannah on Sunday last about 9 o'clock, with about 500 bales of cotton on board. That on the night of that day, immediately after crossing St. Catharine's Sound the boat was discovered to be on fire on the boiler deck, and in less than ten minutes after, she was in a blaze. She was run ashore on Milligan's Island.

All the cotton was burnt with the exception of about 200 bales thrown over board, 150 of which were carried to sea, 48 passed down the Sound, and 2 picked up by Capt. Deverger. We regret to state that a negro woman and her grand child, owned by Messrs. Low, Taylor and Co. of this city, have been burnt to death.

They were in the Cook's Office, and had no opportunity to escape. The captain, crew, and the other passengers, (with the exception of the engineer and pilot,) 30 in all, went on board the Sloop Jackson, Capt. Deverger, from Sunbury bound to this, but not yet arrived.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

Great Public Meeting in the Park.

On Saturday, at half past 11 o'clock, the inhabitants of this great city commenced gathering in the Park in front of the City Hall; and at a quarter past *twelve*, upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND FREEMEN, and about TWO HUNDRED SLAVES OF THE COLLAR, were assembled to express their sentiments on the high-handed usurpations of the Executive, which have brought ruin upon all the great interests of the country, and prostrated in dust the Constitution and the Laws of the Land.—The number present has been variously estimated, from *ten to twenty five thousand*; but knowing as we do, that the great room at Tammany Hall will hold eighteen hundred, and confident that the number present would have filled that Hall to overflowing at least a dozen times, we safely estimate the number present, at upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND!!

New York has spoken in a voice which through the Press, or by *private letters* from the leading collar men at least, will find its way to the utmost recesses of the Palace at Washington, and cause a blanch upon the cheek of all its inhabitants,—from the *Hero* in the *parlour* to the *scullion* in the *Kitchen*. Let them take heed of passing events—a whole PEOPLE are rising in their might, and wo betide those who have oppressed them.

The following are two of the resolutions:

Resolved, that we believe the only remedy for the existing distress, is to recharter the U. S. Bank, with such *modifications* and *restrictions* as Congress in their wisdom may deem expedient.

Resolved, that the directors of the banks in this city, selected as depositories of the public moneys, be respectfully requested to rescind the contracts with the Secretary of the Treasury, and by refusing longer to be instrumental in prolonging the unparalleled distress and excitement which pervades the community, they will, in the opinion of this meeting, entitle themselves to the gratitude of all the laboring and trading classes.

JACK DOWNING.

We copy from his own paper, the Portland Courier, one of his own letters that is not spurious or counterfeit, like many that have been lately in circulation. Jack has undoubtedly a right to complain grievously of the numerous attempts to personate his character, for there is danger of losing his personal identity and of being beside himself. The New York coinage is obviously not from the true mint. He that does not live on Yankee Land cannot understand the idiosyncracy of Yankee notions.—A short absence from New England is sufficient to take out the starch of Yankeeism. *Salem Gazette.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30.

To my good old friend of the Portland Courier, away down East in the State of Maine.

DEAR SIR:—Your last letter telling me about the money matters and the tuff times down there to Portland, got here about a week ago, and you may depend upon it I've been thinking of you a great deal ever since, and been trying to contrive some plan to get you out of the trouble. For I know how to pity folks that are out of money. I used to be short out myself once, before I got into the Government, when I used to be going back and forth from Portland to Washington, footing it more than two thirds of the way because I could'nt get money enough to pay the stage for carrying me.

You may well suppose that I have some feelin for any body that's pinched for money; and I believe most every body in the country is pinched now days, for the petitions keep pourin in here so fast for us to do something about it, that we can't hardly get time to read one half of 'em.—The same day I got your letter, I had one from Uncle Joshua up in Downingville; and according to his tell, the times are about as tuff up there as they be any where else. He says the time to pay their taxes has run out, and their land notes are falling due round there, and there's no money to be had, and what to do they dont know. He says all the paper money there is in the neighborhood is only jest one three dollar bill, and that has been borrowed round from one to another to pay debts with so many times, that it's most worn out, so they can't read more than half of it, and have had to paste a piece of paper all over the back to keep it from dropping to bits. And for fear worse 'll come to worse, every one keeps what little change he's got, locked up in his chest. Uncle Joshua says Downingville never see such a trying time for money before. His letter and yourn laid so hard on my mind that I could'nt sleep a wink that night; but laid and thought it over, and tried to contrive some plan to help you out of your trouble down there.

I turned out in the morning as soon as it was daylight, and had the fires made, and things put to rights about the house, and was determined as soon as breakfast was over, to give the Gineral another try, and see if we could'nt come to some pint about this money business. We sot down to breakfast, but I did'nt feel much appetite, bein I'd been without my sleep so much. But I took a cup of coffee and a little bit of toast, and set and waited till the Gineral got through, and then I give him a wink, and off we went into the east room, and set down by the fire. The Gineral looked at me and says he, Major Downing, what's the matter? Seems to me you don't look well this morning.—Matter enough, says I, Gineral: I did'nt sleep a wink last night, and it's no use to bother any longer: it don't signify, Gineral, something must be done. People cant stan it so, and they wont. Stan it how? says he. Why, without money, says I. Folks cant get along without money, says I, and it's no use to try to make 'em. Well now, says the Gineral, says he, who's been a frightning you, Major? I thought you was better grit than this. Aint there as much money now, says he, as ever there was? It's all nonsense to tell about my moving them are deposites making money scarce. I tell you, Major: isn't there as much money now as ever there was? I have n't eat it up; I only took it out of one bank and put it into another. There's as much money in the country now, as there was six months ago, and more too. So what does it signify to tell about its being scarce? If folks have got money and wont use it, how can I help it? Well now says I, Gineral, you needn't palaver any more about it: facts are facts, and if a man puts his hand in his pocket and dont find a single copper there, it aint all the talking and palavering in creation that can make him believe his pockets are full of money.

Now says I, Gineral, it kind of looks to me something like this. Supposin something should happen to make folks think provision was agoing to be dreadful scarce, so that there would'nt be half enough to last till the crops come round again. Would'nt every body at once lock up what they'd got? And would'nt they hold on to every crumb of it as long as the notion lasted 'em that there was going to be a famine? And if any of 'em thought that they had more than they should want for themselves wouldn't they ask double price for it? And then if them that had'nt got any and could'nt get any for love nor money, should cry out and say they were starving and you should tell 'em it was all nonsense, there was victuals enough in the country, and there was no need of making such a fuss about it, what do you think they would say to you?—Think they would feel as well as if you should give 'em a good junk of bread and butter, or a dish of baked pork and beans?

At this the Gineral seemed to catch a new idea; he got up and walked across the floor, and come and sot down agin.—And, says he, Major what proof have you got that folks are suffering for money! I found then was my chance; I'd got the Gineral into a thinking mood; so I out with my letters. And first I read was Uncle Joshua's, and when I come to where they kept what change they'd got locked up in their chists, the Gineral stared his eyes open, and got up and walked across the floor again, and says he, Major that sounds as though what you've been telling me was more than half true. But says he, Downingville is some ways back in the country, where money is rather hard to come at, and likely enough it may rub rather hard there. And now says he, Major, I'll tell you what we'll do; your Uncle Joshua shant suffer, and Downingville shant suffer, for that place has been true to me in all weathers. I will enclose fifty dollars to your Uncle Joshua, and that will relieve 'em; and they may pay it back again when money grows more plenty.

Well says I, Gineral, that may help 'em along at Downingville, but that's no more than a drop in the bucket to what they want at Portland; and unless you can get Squire Biddle and the rest of the Banks to shell out again, I'm afraid there 'll be a greater uproar than there was when you turned a short corner at Concord, and did'nt go to Portland or Downingville.—And then I took out your letter and read some of it to him.

And when I read about that man that was pressed to death for money, and had a note for a thousand dollars against a good man, but 'twas n't due yet, and how he went and sold it to a rich man for seven hundred dollars, because he must have the money, and the rich man gave him his note for the seven hundred dollars and told him to go to the Bank and get the money for it; and how he went to the Bank and could'nt get it, and went back to the rich man again, & he told him to go to his friend the broker, and he could get the money for it; and how he went to the broker, and had to dock off a hundred and thirty dollars of the seven hundred, making four hundred and thirty dollars that he had to give to get a thousand dollar note changed into money.

When I got along so far the Gineral fetched a stomp on the floor, and says he, Major, is that true? Says I, there is no doubt of it. Says he, who writes it to you? Says I, it's my old friend, the editor of the Portland Courier, the first man that ever give me a boost up in the world. I can always depend upon what he says, for he never deceived me in his life. But, says I, this isn't the worst of it, Gineral. And then I red to him about the large note, that was considered as sound as the Bank, but was due two years ahead, and the man must raise the money on it, and he had to dock off four hundred and eighty dollars from every thousand.

Well, says the Gineral, you needn't go any further, that's bad enough; if there's any thing worse than that, I dont want to hear it. But, says he, where is my old rich friend there? Why dont he scatter his money round and make it plenty? Why says I, my dear Gineral, he's the very man that buys these notes and gives fifty-two dollars for a hundred. At that I dont know when I've seen the President more surprised; he turned all manner of colors. Says he, I don't believe Woodbury knows that. I'll tell him of it, and if he dont try to put a stop to it, I'll serve him as I did Duane about the quickest.

And then I read to him about the public meeting they had in Portland, and how Mr. Churchill and the rest of 'em talked about the hard times and so on. What! said the President, is that my old friend Churchill, the only man in New England that carried an electoral vote for me the first time I come in? I told him it was the same man. Well, said the President, I can believe him. The people must be relieved. And I looked at him and the tears were standing in his eyes.

From that time to this the President has been a good deal softened down about the Bank and money matters: and we've had our heads together ever since, trying to work out some plan to get out of this hobble, and relieve the people and make things go along smooth. Tell 'em down there to Portland not to be frightened, but to hold on to the reck a little while longer and they may depend upon it, help will come before they sink. The Gineral has said it and I have said it, and they shant be disappointed. Our plans will be put out pretty soon, and you may depend upon it there will be money enough in a little while.

P. S. What's the reason the sterry-type edition of my book isn't out? I expected it here before this time. I see there was a little edition of my spurious letters published at Cincinnati several months ago. And I see too that Mr. Dwight, of New York, says he is going to publish a spurious book of my letters there. I dont care how many letters they publish, if they'd only just have manners enough not to put my name to 'em.

So I remain your old friend.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Never was there a keener intellectual treat afforded in the Senate Chamber, than the one I have been present at this morning. Such a hurried description as I can give, will convey a very imperfect idea of a debate which filled the Senate from noon until half past four. I suppose one-third of the representatives were there, and so fascinated were they by the scene, that many of them never left the Senate until it adjourned. So intense was the interest created, that while at particular moments the effect produced upon the spectators, was as if a trumpet had sounded in their ears, at others they could not restrain their movements of admiration and applause.

The morning opened by Mr. Webster's introducing the report of the Committee of Finance, which he himself read to the Senate from the Clerk's table. Their report, as you will see, is a complete analysis and refutation of Mr. Taney's reasons for removing the deposites from the custody of the U. States Bank. It concludes by declaring his alleged reasons entirely unsatisfactory. Mr. Forsyth then rose, and declared he would not consent to its being printed, as it was an unfair representation of the Secretary of the Treasury's reasons, and was unfairly brought forward. It was only yesterday the reasons of the Secretary were put in possession of the Committee, and lo! this voluminous and imposing report had appeared to-day: it was evident the report had been drawn up before, and that the chairman carried his opinions of the majority of the Committee in his pocket. But when Daniel Webster arose, I saw a storm coming, and no shelter for poor Forsyth. I never saw Mr. Webster more upon his mettle, the perspiration ran from his broad and open forehead, and as he hastily wiped it, he as often launched forth his cutting indignation against the man who had traduced the Committee and himself. The assertion that the majority of the Senate, that the Committee, that he, considered the real question to be bank or no bank, was not true, '*I deny* it—*I deny* it,' he thundered out with vehemence, and, at the top of his voice, 'and no honorable Senator would dare to assert it. I am for the country, for the Constitution, for the Laws of the Land.'

But I cannot in a letter like this, give you an idea of his eloquence, or of the fire of his manner, it is a sort of mental artillery this man uses, and mows down his antagonist with. Upon this occasion he utterly and entirely demolished Mr. Forsyth, who crest fallen, abased and humiliated, made an attempt at a rally, which was a complete failure. Mr. Clay now rose, and as soon as he got warmed up, electrified every body with the energetic and severe manner in which he denounced the base and systematic attempts on the part of the executive, to trample upon the Constitution and violate the laws.—Upon this occasion, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have almost transcended their known great powers. Every one's mouth is filled with their praises. But the morning did not end here. Mr. Wilkins was destined to put his finger in the pie, which he certainly would not have done, if he had any suspicion it was so hot.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CRISIS COME.

We endeavor to keep our readers advised, from time to time, by brief extracts from public journals, some of which will be found in our colums to-day, as to the state of the country, under the operation of the late measures of the Executive, by which the control of the public money, and the regulation of commerce, appear to have been effectually wrested from the hands of Congress. For ourselves, we have all along indulged a lingering hope, that the warning voice of experience might yet, when heard in the Palace Halls, counteract the evil counsels which have brought on the present state of things.—In doing so, it appears, we have hoped in vain. The door is closed in the face of a suffering and pleading people, by the authority to which the Constitution never intended to trust such a power. The following from the Official paper of Tuesday may be considered the final decree of him who, by the manner of using the Veto power, leaves little wanting to the concentration of all the powers of the Government in his own person.

From the Globe, of Feb. 11.

We have felt it our duty to make direct inquiries, to enable us to put an end to the doubts and misgivings growing out of suggestions, which have been most industriously disseminated from the moment that Mr. Clay gave the cue in the Senate, in his attempt to prove that the President was *not committed* by any of his messages, against the renewal of National Bank privileges, with certain modifications. This artifice of the enemy we now meet by an emphatic contradiction. In making the State Banks the fiscal agents of the Treasury, the President has taken a course *which marks* HIS FINAL DETERMINATION *in relation to this subject*. HE is convinced by the experiment already made, that well-managed State Banks are fully adequate to the performance of all the duties connected with the collection, the safe-keeping, and transfer of the public funds—the only duty which it *is necessary* the Government should require of such institutions to facilitate the operations of the Treasury.

HE is also satisfied that they are fully competent to carry on the business of domestic exchange between the different parts of the United States, in a manner that will be both convenient and satisfactory to all parts of the country, and that this can and will be conducted by them upon terms at least as favorable to the country, and probably more so, than has heretofore been done by the Bank of the United States; and we feel ourselves authorised to state, that all reports to the contrary are mere inventions of the enemy—*and that* THE PRESIDENT IS FIRMLY RESOLVED TO ADHERE TO HIS PLAN OF THE STATE BANKS. He distinctly asserted this intention in his expose to his Cabinet, and he repeated it, with equal clearness, in his recent conversation with the New-York Committee.

Tragic Incident.

From the Washington Globe, of Feb. 12.

A most tragic scene occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday. The successor of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, Judge BOULDIN, rose, and begun his speech, by apologizing for having declined hitherto to ask the usual tribute to the great orator, who died a member of the House, and who, while living, had made it illustrious by his eloquence—when, in the act of offering his reasons, the Judge fell dead in the arms of one of the members near him. The sensation produced was extreme, and excited to the highest, by the appearance of Mrs. Bouldin in the Hall, who had witnessed from the gallery, the fall of her husband.

When she approached him, and found that all attempts to restore life were in vain, the bereaved and almost distracted lady pierced the Hall with her shrieks. She was borne from the Hall—and her husband's remains were carried to the Speaker's room to await the order of the House in relation to his funeral.

The private worth and public character of the deceased, will doubtless receive from some one of his surviving colleagues, proper commemoration on the meeting of the House to-day.

In our report of the proceedings of the House, will be found, as taken down by our Reporter, the remarks uttered by Judge Bouldin, when his voice was hushed by the hand of death.

Mr. BOULDIN, of Virginia, having the floor from the previous day, rose and said—

Sir, before I proceed to submit a few remarks, and they shall be but few, on the merits of the serious question which is now before the House, I must advert to the rebuke which I, in all due humility, received the other day from my colleague, (Mr. Wise.) Sir, he stated, and he stated truly, that although Mr. Randolph was a member elect of this House—that that fact had not been formally announced to the House. Sir, I am not in the habit of taking any general remark, whatever, to myself; but when a general remark is made, and under such circumstances as will apply to no one else so appropriately as to myself, I am compelled to do so. Sir, my colleague did not as kindly suggest that the thing ought to be done, which another colleague (Mr. Archer,) most kindly and in the most delicate manner, through another colleague, did suggest—that this ought to be done; and now, as it has become my bounden duty, I must tell my colleague, and this House, and, through them, my constituents, the reason why Mr. Randolph's death was not here announced. But, sir, I cannot tell the reason why the thing so kindly suggested, was not done, without telling what I have already told my friends, and more than one, what I should say if I had done that thing—

Here it becomes our painful duty to state, that Mr. BOULDIN, after some moments pause, was observed to totter and lean forward upon the desk from which he had been addressing the house; he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and although medical assistance was promptly rendered, having been carried into the esplanade, and bled, the vital spark had fled.

The House adjourned on the instant.

On Wednesday, both Houses of Congress passed resolutions to wear crape round the left arm for thirty days, and to attend the funeral of their deceased fellow-member, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday.—No other business was transacted.

THOMAS TYLER BOULDIN, whose sudden demise, while in the act of addressing the House of Representatives, has filled all minds and hearts with solemnity and awe, was one amongst the most distinguished sons of Virginia. At the bar, for his was the learned profession of the law, he occupied for years the foremost rank in all the courts in which he practised; and upon the bench, to which he was elevated by the votes of the two Houses of Assembly of his native State, he very soon acquired the reputation of a profound reasoner, an able jurist, and an upright judge. After several years service in that station, the people of his district called upon him to lay down his judicial functions, and to assume those of their representative in Congress. He responded to their wishes, and was elected the successor of the late Mr. RANDOLPH. Bringing with him to that high station a mind deeply and profoundly imbued with the truths of political science—a heart devoted to the principles of free government, and filled with the most generous sensibilities—a deportment amiable and exemplary—and a disposition conciliatory and benevolent, it is not to be wondered at, that he possessed, at the same time, the confidence and affection of all who knew him. Many, very many, are afflicted by his loss, and his constituents are deprived of an able, talented, and honest representative.

In his public course he was governed by no selfish policy; he looked only to the good of the country, and of the whole country. Content to move in the sphere appointed him by his constituents, he looked to no higher advancement—if there be a higher—and, resting on the broad basis of principle, the constitution and laws were the only lights to which he looked for the regulation of his footsteps. His death may be regarded more as a subject of sorrow to his numerous connexions and friends, than on his own account. He died at his post, and in the

PHRENAKOSMIAN
Anniversary Celebration.

THE Third Anniversary Celebration of the *Phrenakosmian Society*, of Pennsylvania College, will be held in the German Church, in this Borough, on the *Evening of the 22d of February, inst.* at ½ past 6 o'clock.

The Music has been composed for the occasion, and will be performed by the Band of the Society, assisted by some Amateurs. The citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, are invited to attend.

M. G. DALE,
W. SMITH,
W. RUTHRAUFF,
H. E. MUHLENBERG,
D. HOOVER,
} Committee of Arrangement

Gettysburg, Feb. 10. 2t

VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, *on Tuesday the 18th inst.* at the residence of the subscriber, in Straban township, the following Property, viz:

4 head of Work-HORSES, TWO COLTS, *Six head of Milch COWS,* with young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Horse-Gears, Ploughs, Harrow, Grindstone, Wind-mill, Cutting-box, and all kinds of Farming Utensils, a *Barouche*, Grain in the ground, Rye by the bushel, one Weaver's Loom, with Reeds and Gears, and a variety of *Household and Kitchen Furniture* too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance and a credit will be given by

GARRET COWNOVER.

Feb. 3. ts

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAMUEL McNAIR,

LATE of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, who died intestate, that, by virtue of an Order issued out of the Orphans' Court of said County,

AN INQUEST

will be held on the premises, in said township, on *Thursday the 20th of February, inst.*, to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased—when and where the said Heirs may attend if they think proper.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 3d, 1834. } td

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 22d inst.*, precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAS. BELL, Jr. Capt.

Feb. 10. tp

A TANYARD
FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house, Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. **600** Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be rented for a term of years.

JOSEPH PATTON.

Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Ellerslie Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337¼ ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

WM. BOOTHE,
SAML. H. RENCH, } Ex'rs.

Jan. 13. 5t

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES, COMMON · · DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf

CARPENTER'S
Compound System of Liverwort,

FOR Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions, Liver Complaints, &c. sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, where a large and general assortment of Drugs & Medicines can always be had at the lowest prices.

Dec. 16. tf

NOTICE.

THE Account of *Jacob Diehl* and *Philip Wolf*, Committee of BARBARA ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 27. tc

NOTICE.

THE Account of *Jacob Diehl* and *Samuel Little*, Committee of POLLY ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on *Tuesday the 4th of March next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 27. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, viz.

The account of Christian Bushey, George Bushey, and William Patterson, Executors of the Estate of *Christian Bushey*, deceased.

The account of Moses Topper, Executor of the Estate of *Christian Topper*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Stouffer, Administrator of the Estate of *Christian Stouffer*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Sanders, Administrator of the Estate of *John Sheets*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kinert, Executor of the Estate of *Jacob Beales*, dec'd.

The account of David Greist, Executor of the Estate of *Mary Fickes*, dec'd.

The account of John Wright and John Bender, Administrators of the Estate of *Wm. Slaybaugh*, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship Account of John Wolford, Guardian of Lydia Myers.

The Guardianship Account of John Plank, Guardian of George, John, Lewis and Solomon Myers.

The Guardianship Account of Wm. Cownover, Guardian of David Cownover.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25th, 1834. } tc

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

BIBLE DICTIONARY,
UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

THE
National Portrait Gallery
OF
DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, *Who is Agent for the Publishers.*

Jan. 27. tf

FOR SALE,
The unexpired term of service of a
NEGRO BOY,

WHO has between 11 and 12 years to serve. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 13. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,
With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

To those Concerned.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

RULE, at the instance of BENJAMIN WELSH and HENRY FELTY, Assignees of Outstanding Costs due to GEORGE WELSH, late Prothonotary of Adams County, in the following Cases now remaining open and undisposed of on the Records of said County—that the Plaintiffs in the subjoined List of Causes, which have been originated prior to the 1st of January, 1831, shall have their said Causes ended by Judgment, Non Pros., Discontinuance, or otherwise, in one year from this date, or be liable, at the expiration of said period, to pay to said Assignees all costs which shall have then accrued on said cases to the said George Welsh.

This Rule, and a list of Causes intended to be embraced under it, to be published three successive weeks—and that to constitute notice to the parties.

By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Feb. 3, 1834. 3t

LIST OF CAUSES.

Molly Russell and Rachael Russell, in trust for the Legatees of Samuel Russell, dec'd *vs* Alexander Russell, Executor of Sam'l Russell, dec'd.
John Staub, for the use of Henry C. Wampler *vs* Michael Slagle and David Slagle, Executors of Jacob Slagle, deceased.
Peter Zimmerman, Guardian of Martin Myers, for the use of Martin Myers *vs* John Myers and Wm. Bigham.
Robert Hayes, use of George Lashells *vs* Geo. Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.
Jacob Studebaker, agent for Peter Studebaker *vs* Samuel Studebaker.
John S. Garretson *vs* Jonah D. Thomas and Abner Thomas.
Thomas Leach *vs* Abner Thomas and Jonah D. Thomas.
Henry Picking *vs* John Sturgeon, late Constable of Hamilton township.
David Little *vs* Henry Hagan.
Adam Wert, Adm'r of Jacob Wert, dec'd *vs* Hugh Jackson and Robert Smith, Adm's of John Patterson, dec'd.
William Jones, assignee of Isaac Howe *vs* Peter Keefaver.
William Gilliland *vs* John Slentz and John Bringman, bail for John Troxell, constable.
John Ashbaugh *vs* Peter Fry.
James Gettys *vs* Lewis Kendlehart.
James H. Miller *vs* John Murphy, of Daniel.
Conrad Doll *vs* Peter Fox.
James Nickle *vs* Samuel Road.
Zachariah Loudebaugh *vs* Andrew Winterode and George Will, Executors of John Winterode, deceased.
John Cronister, sen. *vs* Peter Deardorff and Michael Geiselman.
John Munturff, assignee of John Keefer *vs* Joseph Semple and Magdalena Semple.
John C. Butler *vs* Joseph Semple and Magdalena Semple.
John Gibson *vs* Magdalena Semple (widow.)
John Gettys *vs* John Smith.
Rachael Espy *vs* Frederick Myers.
Amos Maginly *vs* Fielding Donaldson.
Carlisle Bank *vs* Samuel Comly.
John M'Kelip, assignee of Wm. B. M'Grew, who was the assignee of John Davis, *vs* Alexander Russell, Esq.
Henry Gilbert *vs* Philip Slentz, constable.
Samuel Walker *vs* Samuel Hutcheson.
William Robison *vs* John Rex.
John Arents, assignee of Bernhart Gilbert, sheriff *vs* Leonard Riffle & Andrew Riffle.
George Trostle *vs* Andrew Little.
Emanuel Erb *vs* Peter Aughinbaugh.
Adam Menshe *vs* George Arnold and Peter Arnold, Adm'rs of John Arnold, deceased.
Elizabeth Whiteman *vs* Barnabas M'Sherry and Frederick M'Sherry, Executors of B. M'Sherry, deceased.
Abraham Moses *vs* Christian Picking and Henry Forry in co.
Stephen King *vs.* James Stehley.
William Meals, now sole and acting Executor of James Walker, deceased *vs* Andrew Walker, co-executor with Wm. Meals.
Robert K. Colvin *vs* Peter Andrew.
William Miller *vs* Jacob Hoover.
Commonwealth *vs* Sebastian Heaffer, Robert Hayes and Samuel Hutcheson.
William Ramsey *vs.* Jacob Hoover.
Philip Bishop, sen. *vs.* James M'Sherry and George Ness, Executors of Jacob Winrott, deceased.
Jacob Dutterow *vs* Leonard Delap and Andrew Walker, bail of John Delap, formerly constable of Tyrone township.
Andrew Little, sen. use of Jeremiah Little *vs* Jesse Little.
Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company *vs* James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non &c. of Alexander Dobbin, late Treasurer of said Company.
Robert K. Colvin *vs.* James Dobbin, Adm'r de bonis non of Alexander Dobbin, dec'd.
David Whiteman *vs* William Lightfoot.
Cornelius Greist *vs.* Jesse Comly, Adm'r of J. Greist.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of George Brown, Administrator of Mary Overholtzer, dec'd *vs* John Overholtzer and John Miley, with notice to Andrew Brough, terre tenant.
Henry Darkis *vs.* Mary Ann Winemiller.
William M'Pherson and J. B. M'Pherson, Ex'rs of Wm. G. M'Pherson, deceased, *vs* George Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, deceased.
Elizabeth Day and John Wolf *vs* Geo. Delap.
John Arentz *vs* Richard M'Allister.
Philip Staub, sen. *vs* Abraham Eckert.
Frederick Cleveland *vs* Simon Yetz.
George Eckert *vs* John Weikert and Susannah Sherman, Executors of George Sherman, deceased.
Peter Kitchen *vs* Joseph Kitchen.
Teresa Wade *vs* George Shultz.
George Frysinger *vs* George Winemiller, for John Johnston.
John and Henry Sell *vs* Adam Mouse.
John Day *vs* Peggy and Nancy Bigham.
Jacob Ziegler *vs* Daniel Polly.
George Harman, for the use of David Newman *vs.* John Wierman & Harman Wierman, Adm's of John Muntorff, dec'd.
Same vs. same.
Commonwealth, for the use of Joseph Gettys *vs.* James M'Elwee.
William Russell, use of Hannah Russell *vs.* John Smith.
Commonwealth *vs* John Wierman & James Robinette, Adm'rs of Richard Pilkington, deceased.
Elizabeth Slagle *vs* Daniel O'Blenis.
Jacob Gardner *vs* Caleb Beales and Allen Robinette, Administrators of Thomas Beales, late Constable of Latimore township, dec'd.
Commonwealth, use of T. R. Gettys *vs* John Gettys, Michael Troxel & Bernhart Gilbert.
John Myers *vs* Michael Kitzmiller, Administrator, &c.
Wm. Gillespie *vs* James Gourley.
John B. M'Pherson and Wm. Miller, jr. assignees of J. H. Miller *vs* D. Horner, jr.
Commonwealth, use of Michael Dugan, *vs* Peter Keefaver & M. Kitzmiller.
Same *vs* Anthony Fink.
Charles F. Keener *vs* Wm. Sadler.
Conrad Hipperly *vs* James Duncan.
Susannah Alcorn, late Susannah Frickle, *vs* Simon Yetts and Michael Starry.
Rachael Espey, Samuel White agent, *vs* Simon Yetz, Wm. Yetz and Frederick Cleveland.
Abraham Fry *vs* Shade Malonee.
Richard Roberts *vs* John Long.
Ludwick Miller *vs* Leonard Riffle.
David White *vs* Nicholas Group.
Commonwealth *vs* Francis Leas.
Wm. Yetz *vs* James L. M'Grew.
Peter Moritz *vs* Samuel Diehl and Wm. Clark.
Mathias Orndorff, survivor of P. Wolf *vs* Abraham Diffendall, sen.
Nicholas Group and Barbara his wife *vs* Jacob Sawble.
Fahnestock & Bittinger *vs* Dan'l Sheffer.
Simon Yetz *vs* George Livelsberger.
Geo. S. Sherman, Adm'r of Jacob Sherman, dec'd, *vs* Geo. Sherman's Adm's.
Jacob Hartzell *vs* George Weaver.
George Hartzell *vs* George Weaver.
Abraham King *vs* Thaddeus Stevens.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, for use of Christina Slagle *vs* John Smith and Jacob Adams, Executors of Jacob Adams, dec'd.
Same, for the use of Mary Slagle *vs* same.
John Eckenrode *vs* James Range.
Peter Epley *vs* David Witherow and Alexander Horner.
Shadrack Malonee *vs* Jesse Comly.
Eliza Love *vs* Jacob Shank.
Henry Hake *vs* Jacob Cover.
James Lutch and Henry Ensminger, Adm'r of Jonathan Lutch, dec'd, *vs* Wm. Kerr and Wm. Thompson.
Jacob Bear and wife *vs* Hezekiah Brinkerhoff and Jacob Gunkle, Adm'rs of Jacob Gunkle, deceased.
James Dobbin *vs* David Deardorff.
Jacob Livelsberger *vs* Frederick Charlie.
Jacob Getz *vs* Frederick Boyer.
Jacob Weirich *vs* Philip Kohler.
Moses Jenkins, Ex'r of Margaret Campbell, dec'd *vs* Alexander Campbell.
Same *vs* same.
William Galbreath *vs* Michael Gallagher and Mary Gallagher.
Elizabeth Porter, late Elizabeth Hosack, *vs* David Newman, &c.
Peter Dinkle *vs* William Gilliland.
Ann Leach *vs* Henry Shriver and John Sowers.
Jacob Livelsberger, agent of And. Kauffman *vs* Stephen King.
Simon Melhorn *vs* Geo. Slagle, (of Chr.)
Christian Crumbach, for the use of Henry Fissell *vs* Henry Shriver and John Sower.
Michael Sanders *vs* John L. Gubernator.
Jacob Oyler *vs* Abraham Strasper & wife.
William Yetz *vs* Simon Yetz.
James Range *vs* John L. Burns.
Mary Owings *vs* Elizabeth Stigers.
Michael Forner *vs* Martin Smith and Peter Smith, Adm'rs of Emanuel Smith, deceased.
John Tripler, use of Samuel Develbress, *vs* Solomon Hake.
Moses Myers *vs* Nicholas Wierman.
Susanna Miranda Ship *vs* Catharine Hollabaugh.
Michael Buck and Charles Buck *vs* Rudolph Spangler.
Andrew Bittinger *vs* John Snell.
Philip Heagy *vs* Alexander Russell and Enoch Hamilton.
Jacob & Charles Baltzell *vs* John Eyster.
Francis Leas *vs* Bailey and Haller.
Wm. Gilliland *vs* John Delap's Ex'rs.
Same *vs* same.
Emanuel Heikes *vs* John Wierman and Harman Wierman, Adm'rs of John Muntorff, dec'd.
Conrad Eisenhart *vs* Peter Aughinbaugh.
Commonwealth *vs* Henry Smith.
Commonwealth *vs* Philip Smith.
John Mark's Adm'r *vs* Peter Comfort.
Jacob Mummert *vs* Frederick Shull.
Jacob Trinkle *vs* John Caldwell.
O'Blenis and M'Curdy *vs* John Johnston and Wm. Johnston, with notice, &c.
Christian Friday *vs* John Shultz.
William M'Grew *vs* William Sadler.
Finley M'Grew *vs* William Sadler.
William Wiley *vs* Lewis Crist.
Jacob Gilbert *vs* Thomas C. Reed.
Abraham Mumma *vs* Robert M'Cracken.
John Witherow *vs* John Cooper and Patrick Reed.
George Himes *vs* Daniel Funk's Adm's.
Commonwealth, use of Daniel Bailey, Adm'r of Eleanor Dill, dec'd *vs* Philip Heagy and others.
John Bohn *vs* Jacob Deardorff.
William Wilson, one of the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, use of Ludwick Sharer, *vs* John Wilson, Executor of Robert Wilson, deceased.
Jacob Kohler *vs* Jacob Dewalt.
Thomas Gourley, trustee of Wm. Durbin *vs* Isaac Stonecipher, surviving Ex'r of Catharine Kline, deceased.
Jas. King, use of Walter Smith *vs* Hugh M. King, with notice to Jacob King, tenant, &c.
Bernhart Gilbert, for the use of Robert Smith *vs* James Hendricks.
John Plum *vs* Peter Aughinbaugh.
Nicholas Linn *vs* Lindsey Sturgeon.
Isaac Wierman *vs* Isaac E. Pearson.
Dr. Samuel E. Hall *vs* Henry Eckes.
William Wilson *vs* Joseph Miller.
David Mussleman *vs* Jacob Cochenower.
Elizabeth Baum *vs* Sebastian Heffer, sen. with notice to Michael Hoffman.
Frederick Haam *vs* Charles Yoner.
Michael Hoffman *vs* Hugh M. King.
William Meals, sen. *vs* James M'Cosh, Adm'r of James Walker, deceased.
Philip Heagy, Esq. Sheriff, *vs* Andrew Horner.
Adam S. E. Duncan *vs* David Middlecoff.
Peter Lobach, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobach *vs* Henry Fickel and Susannah Fickel.
Commonwealth, use of the heirs of Jacob Adams, *vs* William Knox, Administrator of John Dougherty, deceased, who was co-obligor in a bond with Peter Shenfelter and John Brown.
William Bonner, Adm'r of T. T. Bonner *vs* Lewis Crist.
Samuel White *vs* Dr. C. Smith.
Jonathan Neely, one of the heirs of Jas. Neely, deceased, by M. C. Clarkson, his attorney in fact *vs* James Neely.
Commonwealth, for the use of Samuel Comly and others, *vs* Benjamin Blackford, co-obligor with Phebe Thornburg and others.
Commonwealth, for the use of Samuel & Jesse Comly, *vs* Jacob Comly, co-obligor with Nicholas Wierman et al.
Same *vs* James Robinette and Thomas Wierman, Ex'rs of Phebe Thornburg, who was co-obligor with Benjamin Blackford et al.
Same *vs* Isaac Wierman, co-obligor with Benjamin Blackford et al.
Mathias Trimmer *vs* James Neely.
Margaret Suttle, for the use of James Major, Adm'r of John Major, dec'd, *vs* James J. Wills.
John Woods *vs* Eliza Woods, with notice to Thomas J. Cooper, her guardian.
Richard Sadler *vs* Robert Orr.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of William M'Millan and wife *vs.* Thomas Ehrhart and Bernhart Gilbert.
Felty Toad *vs* Philip Graff.
Jacob Smith *vs* Samuel Neel.
Andrew Sheely *vs* Rev. D. Hassinger.
Ulrich Ruff *vs* Peter Hull.
Jacob Gilbert and Philip Long.
Cornelius Knight *vs* Nicholas Marshall.
Conrad Wolf *vs* William Sadler and Jacob Gise.
O'Brien and Kendal *vs* William E. Camp.
Overseers of the Poor of West Middleton township, Cumberland county, *vs* Directors of the Poor of Adams county.
Samuel Morthland *vs* John Tudor.
Samuel Morthland and Robert Morthland *vs* same.
Supervisors of Berwick township *vs* John John Heaner and Samuel Heaner, Executors of Emanuel Heaner, late supervisor of said township.
William Pierse *vs* William Horner.
John Blake, jun. *vs* Daniel O'Blenis.
John Sholl and Elizabeth his wife *vs* Mary C. Yenewine, Adm'r of Philip Wolford, deceased.
Same *vs* same.
John M'Grew's Ex's *vs* John Weigle.
John Miller *vs* Joseph Miller.
John J. Young *vs* David Deardorff.
John Hoke *vs* John Kelly.
Joseph Miller *vs* David Garvin and Wm. Garvin.
Philip Long, sen. *vs* Philip Long, jun. and George Keller.
William Craighead, jr. *vs* John Welsh.
Harriet Lau, by her next friend Adam Lau, *vs* Michael M'Elwee.
William Slonaker *vs* Joseph Topper.
Mathew Duncan *vs* John Duncan.
William Cownover, in right of his wife Margaret Cownover, *vs* Geo. Bercaw, Ex'r of Peter Bercaw, dec'd.
Elias King, for the use of Thomas Stephens *vs* John Johnston, with notice to Benjamin Johnston, sen. and others.
Robert Townsly, Adm'r of John Ewing, dec'd *vs* George Brinkerhoff, Adm'r of Alexander Leckey, deceased.
Michael and Charles Buck *vs* Harman Wierman.
Same *vs* John Collins.
Jacob Myers *vs* William Meals.
William Wilson *vs* George Snyder.
Jacob Hellam and John Wentz *vs* George Snyder.
Daniel E. Fahnestock *vs.* Thomas M'Kelip.
John Coulter, for the use of George and John Hager *vs* Thomas L. Armstrong.
Jane Stewart *vs* Abraham Snyder.
Simon Yetz *vs* William Yetz.
Elizabeth Winemiller *vs* Jacob Crouse.
Adam Winemiller *vs* Jacob Crouse.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, for Armstrong Campbell, now for the Gettysburg Bank, *vs* Josiah Coulter and Alexander Campbell, with notice to Thomas L. Armstrong, tenant, &c.
William Galbreath *vs* Michael Gallagher.
John Johns *vs* John Bowman.
Finley M'Grew, surviving Executor of Alexander M'Grew, deceased *vs* John Sadler and George Fidler.
George Bartlett *vs.* William Bailey.
Elias King, use of Thomas Stephens, *vs* John Johnston, with notice to Benjamin Johnston and others.
James M'Allister *vs* William Linn.
The Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of Samuel Brotherton, Ex'r of Robert Campbell, deceased, *vs* Josiah Coulter and Alexander Campbell, with notice to Thomas L. Armstrong, tenant, &c.
The Judges of the Orphans' Court, for the use of Samuel Brotherton, Executor of Robert Campbell, deceased, who was Adm'r of Mary Campbell, dec'd, *vs* same defendants.
David Little *vs* William M'Adams.
Sally King, by her next friend Abraham King *vs* Isaac Stonecipher.
William Galbreath, Peter Culp, John Ebert, William Wirt and Henry Witmer *vs* Daniel Rife, surviving Ex'r of Henry Rife, deceased.
William Stewart, assignee of William B. M'Grew *vs* John Sadler.
John Leonard, jr. and others, *vs* John Emlet.
John Gibson, surviving partner of Crosdale and Gibson, *vs* George Kerr, Adm'r of Mathew Longwell, dec'd.
Thomas Thompson *vs* John Cobean.
Archibald M'Grew *vs* Thomas Wierman and Charles Blish, Ex'rs of John M'Grew, deceased.
Alexander Russell, Esq. *vs* Jacob Keener.
Eliza Ann Sherman, by her guardian Michael Kitzmiller *vs* George Swope.
Philip Slentz *vs* David Little.
Peter Repton and Eliza his wife, late Eliza Ross, *vs* James Robinette and Thomas Wierman, Ex'rs of Phebe Thornburg.
Jacob Menges *vs* John Camp.
Henry G. Waters *vs* John Bayley.
Wm. W. Taylor *vs* Daniel Bruner and Henry Overholtzer, tenant in possession.
Samuel Blake, Trustee of Hugh M'Divitt *vs* Mary Ann M'Elwee.
George Eckert, use of Jacob Boyer and John Parr *vs* Peter Eckert.
John Smith and Jacob Adams, Executors of Jacob Adams, deceased, *vs* Jacob Adams.
Commonwealth *vs* Peter Rider, Joseph Rider, Ephraim Davis & John Strine.
John Miller, use of Joseph and John Miller, *vs* Elizabeth Miller and Henry Chambers and wife.
Peter Keefaver *vs* David Diehl.
Elizabeth Starry *vs* Enoch Simpson.
Commonwealth *vs* Lindsey Sturgeon, James Adams, and others.
Thomas Stephens *vs* Benjamin Wierman.
Commonwealth, for the use of the Executors of James Chamberlain, dec'd, *vs* Philip Heagy, James Black, James M'Allister, and Robert Black.
Andrew Shenebrook, for the use of John Kuhn, surviving Executor of Joseph Kuhn, dec'd, *vs.* Joseph Miller.
John Shultz *vs* Valentine Hollinger.
John Arendt *vs.* William Bailey.
Christian Benner's Executors *vs* John Watkins.
David Diehl *vs* Peter Keefaver.
John Garvin, Esq. assignee of James Gourley, constable, *vs* William M'Sherry and James Lockart.
Agnes Sharp *vs* Mary Thornton and Jacob Lowe.
William Clark *vs* Nicholas Marshall, constable.
Hugh Scott, use of John Galloway, *vs* James Agnew.
Jane Moore, (late Jane Scott) and others, heirs of Robert Scott, deceased, *vs* John Cochran and Wm. Mayloy.
Abraham King, Esq. *vs* Sina Dickson, (widow)
James M'Elroy *vs* James M'Nulty.
Margaret Miller (widow) *vs* Jacob Sheely.
James Morrison, for the use of Gillespie and Ellmaker, *vs* C. F. Keener and J. L. Fuller, special bail for Abel I. Thomas.
Carlisle Bank *vs* Nicholas Wierman,
David Witherow *vs* Peter Epley.
William M'Grew and James M'Grew, Executors of William M'Grew, dec'd, *vs* George Smyser.
Moses Myers *vs* John Fickes.
Moses Myers *vs* Daniel Fickes.
Wm. L. Kirkland, assignee of Richard Brown *vs* James Bell.

☞Any persons indebted for fees in either of the above Suits, will pay them to SAMPSON S. KING, Esq. Gettysburg.